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## St. Olaf and the Overthrow of Northern Paganism.

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### PART I.

**T**HE subject of our Paper is not one who has enchained the public mind because of popular knowledge regarding his life, his work, and his character. Born far back in the dark days of history, and in the darkened North, Olaf, though sainted and surnamed the Holy, has never, to our mind, been sufficiently rescued from the oblivion that seemed to await him; nor has his character, nor have his deeds, received either the esteem or the censure they severally deserve. It is an old and oft-used saying, that every great man who has reflected either the virtues or the vices of his age, should be judged by his surroundings; that all the conditions of time, and place, and people should be considered in forming our estimate of the man. The difficulty of doing this is self-evident in numerous instances; and the prevalent ignorance of the early history of that northern people among whom St. Olaf's lot was cast, and among whom (though by a very questionable process) he established Christianity, may be sufficient excuse for the general want of knowledge regarding the greatness of the man, and the tardiness with which he has received our esteem. It will be our purpose to try to bring his figure more prominently out of the dark background of history by which he has so long been enshrouded, and to present him, not indeed as a faultless hero, but as one possessed of high attributes and stern resolution.

The history of every land, and of every

people, rises as it were out of a night of darkness, from which there are few recollections save those of disordered dreams. This night is succeeded by a dawn, in which we seem to distinguish bygone objects and occurrences; but all in a light so doubtful that they are pictured to us in highly perplexing forms. This is the period during which we find history blended with myth, corresponding to the second step of our childhood, from which we have indeed succeeded in rescuing many recollections, but the most of which are of a monstrous and illogical character, because, at the period of their occurrence, we had not the understanding rightly to judge of the things and the issues they affect, and at which recollections in our riper years we are often moved to smile. Then at length the sun rises in the shape of written history, and from this period we have a knowledge of what has happened, though at first with frequent mistakes as to the size and importance of objects—bearing in this respect a kind of analogy to our youth, when we are indeed fully conscious of what we see and of what takes place around us, but for the most part judge them more by the light of imagination than from the platform of true reality.\*

What we have uttered respecting the history of every land and of every nation in general, applies with particular force to the history of the North and its inhabitants. Through long generations during prehistoric ages, the wild surroundings of Nature and the stern character of the northern seasons, heightened in their effect also by a barren and unfruitful earth, had tended to roughen the character of that branch of the great Germanic family which from some still disputed quarter of the globe had found its way thither.†

Though the ancient Norse conception of religion may be considered a subject intimately connected with that of which we now treat, we shall here dwell upon only one or two points, insomuch as it will be necessary to represent some of the gloom that dwelt upon the minds of men, rightly to comprehend the forces to be overcome, and the light that banished and succeeded that gloom. Briefly, then, the northern races, amongst whom St. Olaf's life

\* See Holmberg: "*Nordbon under Hednatiden.*"

† Keyser: "*Om Nordmændenes Herkomst og Folkeskæbte*," in "*Samlede Afhandlinger.*"

mission was to be wrought, had inherited from far-away ages a religion which, feeding upon their peculiarly warlike and adventurous life, in return also gave back to their character much of its own roughness, and fostered in them the spirit of daring and violence. While its conceptions of morality in their home and social life stood higher perhaps than those of most mythical religions, it was not imbued with the elements of social progress. It contained little to lift the human mind above the attributes of brute force; and its field of exercise was closed, and its cruelties exemplified, by its doctrines of exclusiveness. It was the religion of a *race*, and of a race under special conditions; not the religion of humanity. To slay those beyond the boundaries of its domain became of itself a virtue, and the highest honours of Valhalla were opened to those who in conflict, or even in cold blood, sacrificed the greater number of heathen lives.\* The counterpart both of its teaching and its influence in this respect we see in Islamism and in the Turk to-day. It was not altogether from an innate cruelty that the Norsemen and Danes cast up the children of Anglo-Saxon England to be impaled upon their spears; it was more the result of a doctrinal teaching of their religion, and as an offering to their warrior-gods. Urged by the tenets of such a code, we need not wonder at many of the violent and bloody deeds which the history of such a people furnishes; it explains, though it does not palliate, their crimes. It is true that during different eras of the Viking period we meet also with different phases of this warlike character; but such differences are more those of development than of principle. The Viking of the Swedish poet Gejer is not the Viking of the Fridthjofs Saga; neither is either of them the Viking—at least the ordinary Viking—of history. Honour and love, and certain romantic and specific objects to be attained, have in both these cases played a conspicuous part, and have thrown their heroes out of the ordinary course prescribed by their northern national life. The terrible Hastings, of whom we read a little in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, and whose deeds form a still more conspicuous portion of the relations of Continental

chronicles—notably those of France and Spain\*—the terrible Hastings, terrible though he is, is more the type of the real Viking, whose course was to be tracked, as it is poetically expressed, by the blood of his victims upon the sea. Wherever cause of quarrel could be found, wherever death could be dealt, hither did Hastings wend his way, giving no quarter, deaf to human woe, and blind to mercy, slaying for the honour of his name alone, and whose latest boast it was that a hundred thousand victims had fallen as sacrifices to his sword.† Hastings was the true type of hundreds more that ravaged far and wide for a period of nearly three centuries, differing only from them by the duration of his power and by the measure of his success.

In such a stern and warlike school as this young Olaf was brought up. Leaving the home of his step-father, Sigurd Syr, and his mother, Aaste, under the guidance and protection of Rane Vidfarle—or “the far-travelled”—he stepped on board his first Viking ship at twelve years of age, thereafter to be a leader of old and tried marauders, and a dealer of terror and of death. His earliest recorded exploits are in keeping with the cruel antecedents of his chosen sphere, and are perhaps more indicative of the dictates of Rane than of himself. Plundering and destroying for some time along the coasts of the Baltic and the eastern shores of the German Ocean, Olaf at length ventures over to England, which now for over two centuries had offered such a field for the exercise of their valour, and such recompense as its reward. Here, as by chance, a train of circumstances in the history of our country was destined to alter the purposes of the youthful hero, and to turn to better account the forces obeying his command. On reaching England he found that King Sweyn had overrun the country with a Danish army, and had taken possession of Ethelred's kingdom; but the sudden death of the Danish conqueror that same autumn induced Ethelred to make great offers to all who would help him to regain his crown; and, lured by these, Olaf sailed up the Thames, and mainly contributed to wrest

\* Keyser: “Nordmændenes Religionsforfatning i Hedendommen.” Holmberg: *ante*.

\* Adam of Bremen; Dudo; Wace, “Roman de Rou;” Benoit, “Chronique;” &c. &c.

† Cronholm, “Nordboarne i Westerviking.”

London and Southwark from their Danish defenders.\* He and his followers remained in England three years, rendering assistance betimes to the harassed monarch.

Now here, we presume, we have the key to the future course of Olaf's life; at least from this period his actions were not so much those of the mean and plundering Vikings of the period. Henceforth his great abilities for rule, and his warlike genius, were to be directed to expeditions of a more national character; and we find him now in England, serving the interests of the troubled rulers, now in Normandy succouring the newly-established dynasty of his own race. But more than all else that tended to reconvert the genius of Olaf, because it reconverted his mind (if not also his heart), was his baptism into Christianity, which he received at the hands of the Bishop of Rouen, after being magnificently entertained and welcomed by Duke Richard.† Though his predecessor on the throne of Norway, the famous Olaf Trygvessen, had first planted the standard of the Cross among the mountains of his native land, and by dint of severity and resolution had, so to speak, established Christianity throughout a great portion of his dominions, the course of subsequent events had almost obliterated every trace of it from the land. The soil was too stubborn, and the climate too uncongenial for its speedy growth. Such was the power of the widely-spread superstitions, and so tenaciously did the warlike minds of the Norsemen cling to those tenets which were so peculiarly adapted to their mode of life, and which so keenly fostered their national prejudices, that during the anarchy that succeeded Olaf Trygvessen's rule it was an easy task to make the ancient rites and ceremonies, with all their rude grandeur, general if not universal. Besides, also, it seemed as if Nature had joined in the crusade against Christianity. It was customary in early spring to invoke the favour of the gods for the plentiful produce of the fruits of the earth, and, as it had happened that during most of that period which Olaf

Trygvessen had occupied in persuading or forcing men to forsake their idolatry, Nature had not been propitious; so, also, it now happened that internal peace and plenty reigned. Superstitious minds were not slow to misinterpret this fact, first as a sign of their gods' displeasure with the ways of Olaf, and, secondly, as a manifestation of the renewal of their favours to them. The second Olaf's prosecution, then, was rendered doubly difficult, and those evidences of Nature were pointed to as paramount; and if, under the course of our brief history of Olaf's life-work, there seems in his character an overdue severity, we shall understand it better by knowing the determined nature of that obstinate resistance which everywhere met his efforts.

It was in the autumn of 1014 that Olaf Haraldssen sailed with a force of 240 chosen men from the coasts of Northumbria, and after a voyage of unusual dangers landed on the little island of Selje, off the western coast of Norway. When Olaf heard the name of this island ("Selje" in the old Norse tongue meaning "success"), he was pleased with the omen. There is always something in these old Norse sagas which savours of superstition and romance. Thus, his coming to Norway at all is related as the result of a dream, in which Olaf had seen the vision of a man who advised him to end his wandering life, and return to the land of his birth, "for," said he, "thou shalt be King of Norway." Olaf's oracular interpretation, just mentioned, is in keeping with this relation; as is also the next, which, by the way, loses some of its force by frequent repetition in one or other form in the pages of history. Having landed in this island of Selje, Olaf had the misfortune to walk carelessly into some morassy part, when one foot breaking through the grassy covering he sank up to his knee. Not seeing a speedy oracular solution of this dilemma, his lofty visions fell, until his champion Rane interpreted it, "Now didst thou fix thy foot in Norway, King!"\* And so Olaf again was satisfied.

At this time, it must be remembered, Norway was under Danish rule; and, after having travelled somewhat, with a view to learning the minds of some of the chieftains

\* Snorre Sturlassön; "Saga Olafs hins helga," c. 27. "Fagrskinna," c. 89.

\* "Anglo-Saxon Chronicle;" Snorre Sturlassön, "Heimskringla,"—"Saga Olafs hins helga," ed. Unger, c. 12.

† Steenstrup; "Indledning i Normannertiden," p. 172.

whose support he might have hopes of obtaining, Olaf comes at last to visit his mother and his stepfather, Sigurd Syr. Here he one day delivers a memorable speech, the substance of which is still preserved in the pages of the *Heimskringla*.—

"As you know," said he, "I am come to this land after having been a long time abroad; during all this time I and my men have had nothing else to support us save what we have sought by our arms; in many places we have been forced to hazard our lives and our souls, and many a man without cause has been called upon to deliver up to us his goods, yea, some also their very lives. But over those possessions which my father owned, and his father, and all my ancestors one after another, and to which I am legitimately born—over these sit foreign men. Nor are they satisfied with this, but have taken possession of all the estates that belong to our relatives, who in direct line descend from Harald Haarfagre; to some they give a little share, to others nothing. Now I shall reveal to you what I have long had in mind, namely, that I intend to claim my inheritance, and I will neither betake me to the Danish nor the Swedish King to beg the least of either of them, though now for a while they have called that their possession which comes to me as Harald Haarfagre's heir; for, to tell you truly, I prefer rather to seek my inheritance with the spear and the sword, and to obtain help for this of all my relatives and friends, and of whosoever will make mutual cause with me. And in such manner shall I make this demand, either to gain the whole of that kingdom, which they have taken by the death of Olaf Trygvessen,\* or fall here upon my native soil. Sigurd, I now expect that you, and your equals in the country, who are born to government after the law given by Harald Haarfagre, will not be disinclined to bestir yourselves to avenge this family disgrace; that you will all be urged by the most intense desire to support that man who will lead you to raise once more our name. Will you but display some manhood in this cause, I know the popular feeling well enough, that everybody wishes nothing more than to be delivered from the thralldom of those foreign chiefs, and all are ready so soon as they have something sure for their consolation to rest upon. Therefore have I first brought this question before you, that your understanding might direct my future course."

We see from this that Olaf's character had a fair share of patriotism, and we shall soon learn that the experience he had gained during his long voluntary banishment had eminently fitted him for the work that lay before him.

(To be continued.)

\* For a graphic account of the touching death of Olaf Trygvessen, see Carlyle's "Early Kings of Norway."

## The British Museum.



THE British Museum accounts, recently presented to the House of Commons, show that, during 1879, 666,394 persons were admitted to view the general collections, [a considerable increase over the numbers admitted in previous years; for in 1874 there were 461,059; in 1875, 523,317; in 1876, 563,535; in 1877, 539,281; and in 1870, 448,516. The Trustees report:—

"During the past year progress has been made in arrangements for the removal of the natural history collections and in preparations for their reception in the new building designed for them at South Kensington. New cases and fittings have been provided and erected for the departments of botany and mineralogy and in part for that of geology; and the transference of these three collections to the new Museum will probably be effected in the course of the present year. The galleries vacated by them will be at once made use of for the exhibition of objects of archæological interest, which have been accumulating for many years, and from want of space have been stored away in imperfectly-lighted rooms in the basement. In consequence of coming into possession of a considerable sum of money accruing under the will of the late Mr. William White, barrister-at-law, of Bedford-square, who died in the year 1823, the trustees have had it in their power to consider plans for adding to the Museum building. These will include a substantial addition to the south-eastern side of the Museum, and an extension of the gallery for exhibition of Greek sculpture. The latter work will at once be proceeded with. Two buildings for the reception of the sculpture hitherto placed in sheds under the Museum portico have been already erected. A portion of the sheds thus vacated has been taken down, and the remainder will be removed after having served the purpose of housing temporarily other sculptures recently received. The whole of the zoological and geological portions of the India Museum at South Kensington, together with the friezes from the Amravati Tope and other remains of ancient sculpture, have been made over by



the Secretary of State and Council of India to the trustees of the British Museum. The sculpture will be exhibited in the Museum; the zoological and other collections have been removed to the new Natural History Museum at South Kensington. Special attention has been given to the service of the reading-room. A check has been given to the excessive growth of the general catalogue by the substitution of printing for the hand-copying of catalogue titles. These will be printed in distinct sections, viz.:—I. English and American books recently published. II. Books newly published in foreign countries. III. Older English and American books newly purchased. IV. Older foreign books of the same class. V. Titles taken from the old catalogue and revised for the new general catalogue. VI. Cross references. VII. Titles of Oriental works. The sections will be printed in parts, some at short, some at longer intervals, and in each part the titles will be in alphabetical arrangement. Sections I. and II. will be issued from month to month, in order to give early reference to the newest English and foreign literature. The advantage expected from the use of printing is not confined to the reduction of bulk in the catalogue. The titles will be rendered available much more expeditiously, will be rendered more correct, and will be more convenient for use. When put into circulation by means of sale they will be available for bibliographical purposes, and they will exhibit the recent acquisitions of both new and old books. The increasing number of readers has been provided for by the addition of 62 seats in the reading-room; and, in order to supply the want of a classed catalogue of the library, a selection of bibliographies for the different subjects of literature and of classed catalogues of other collections has been carefully made, and the volumes have been arranged in separate cases placed conspicuously at the extremity of every alternate table. In this position these cases of bibliographical works correspond with those of books of reference arranged in classes round the room, and will serve as guides to authorities in the various branches of literature and science. By means of the electric light, worked by Messrs. Siemens and Company, the reading-room has been kept open until

7 o'clock during the winter months instead of being closed three hours earlier as heretofore, and has been fully lighted on several occasions of darkness caused by the weather."

Among books of interest acquired during the year, the following are noted:—An imperfect copy of the edition of Tyndale's New Testament, printed in 1535, distinguished by the curious spelling of certain words, such as *saynctes*, *seyntific*, *stoene*, *oons*, *those*; this peculiarity has given rise to the theory that these words are provincialisms of Gloucestershire, intentionally so spelt by Tyndale himself, in conformity with his promise that "if God spared his life he would cause a boy that driveth the plough to know more of the Scriptures than a priest." Of this edition, which was probably printed at Antwerp during the time of Tyndale's imprisonment in the Castle of Vilvorde, only three copies have hitherto been known, and of these not one is perfect. "New Zeitung vom Rein," 1542; a satirical tract by Luther, directed against Albert, Cardinal Archbishop of Magdeburg and Mentz; it is of the utmost rarity. A curious tract, partly in verse, of John Taylor, the Water-Poet, entitled, "Taylor, his Travels: from the City of London in England to the City of Prague in Bohemia; the manner of his abode there three weekes, his observations there, and his returns from thence." London, 1620. In this tract he mentions the kindness he received from the Queen of Bohemia (the Princess Elizabeth of England), and his having had in his arms her youngest son, Prince Robert (Prince Rupert), whom he celebrates in a set of verses. No other copy of this tract is known.

The numbers of manuscripts and documents acquired during the year are:—General collection of manuscripts, 155; Egerton manuscripts, 54; rolls and charters, 421: detached seals, 266. Among them are the following:—The Orations of the Athenian orator Hyperides for Lycophron and for Euxenippus, in Greek, written on papyrus in the first century, B.C. Purchased from the executors of the late Mr. Joseph Arden, who obtained the papyrus in Egypt. The 24th Book of the "Iliad" of Homer, wanting the first 126 lines, written on papyrus, probably in the second century. This papyrus is known as the "Bankes Homer," after its

former owner, Mr. William John Bankes, who purchased it at the island of Elephantine, in Egypt, in 1821. Pope Gregory's "Moralia," or Commentary on the Book of Job, in Latin, written in Merovingian characters; vellum, eighth century. The official and private correspondence and papers of Sir Edward Nicholas, Secretary of State under Charles I. and Charles II., and of his son, Sir John Nicholas, Clerk to the Privy Council; from 1560 to 1733. In 30 volumes. The most important part of the correspondence is that carried on by Sir Edward Nicholas with members of the Royalist party in different countries of Europe during the period of the Commonwealth. In the collection are also the negotiations of M. de Montreuil, the French Ambassador in Scotland, with Charles I., for the King's surrender to the Scotch Army, in 1647; papers relating to the arrest of the Five Members, and to the Eikon Basilike; and letters of Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, 1655-1659. Diary of Proceedings in the House of Commons, kept by Lawrence Whitacre, M.P. for Okehampton, from October, 1642, to July, 1647, containing additional matter not found in the printed journals. Paper; seventeenth century. Official and private correspondence and papers of Thomas Wentworth, Lord Raby, and Earl of Strafford, Ambassador to Prussia in 1703, and Plenipotentiary for negotiating the Peace of Utrecht in 1711-1714. In twenty-five volumes. The number of manuscripts added during the year to the Oriental collection amounts to 133—viz., 11 by donation, and 122 by purchase, as follows:—Sanskrit and Pracrit, 74; Hebrew, 16; Arabic, 12; Persian, 11; Pali-Burmese, 8; Hindustani, 3; Hindi, 2; Chinese, 2; Japanese, 1; Ethiopic, 1; Turkish, 1; Uriyah, 1; Picture-writing, 1. The most important purchase, in point of numbers, consists of 63 volumes, from the library of the late Yogapradhana Ratnavijaya Suri, a Jaina priest of Ahmedabad, Gujrat. With the exception of a few, belonging to the general Sanscrit literature, they all contain Jaina works, written in Sanscrit and in Pracrit, and form the largest store of writings of that sect yet brought to Europe. Their dates range from the 15th to the 18th century. The Sanscrit collection has also received a valu-

able addition from Nepal—namely, eight manuscripts, which have been procured by Dr. D. Wright, late surgeon to the British Mission in Khatmandoo, through the Munshi attached to the same mission. They contain Buddhistic works in Sanscrit, which are only to be found in Nepal. The three earliest—viz., the Vidyavali, Pragyaparamita, and Jyotishsastra, have dates corresponding to A.D. 1227, 1267, and 1320.

In the department of Oriental antiquities the total number of acquisitions, including fragments, amounts to about 5,471. The number of Assyrian and Babylonian tablets, fragments, &c., acquired amounts to about 5,232. A long list is given of new Greek and Roman antiquities obtained by gift or purchase during the year. Among them is a head of the youthful Bacchus, remarkable for the beauty of the features and the general charm of the expression. In this type the artist has blended the beauty of both sexes in accordance with the androgynous conception of Bacchus in later Greek art. Traces of red colour remain in the hair, which is encircled with an ivy wreath. This head is published in the *Annali of the Roman Institute*, 1875, pl. c., by M. Robert; it has evidently been detached from the body to which it originally belonged.

As to British and pre-historic antiquities, the trustees note that the Museum has received the most important addition to this section that has been obtained since the first foundation of the institution—viz., the Greenwell collection. This collection, presented by the Rev. W. Greenwell, F.R.S., F.S.A., is the result of the researches undertaken by him during the last 20 years in the barrows of Britain, which have been described by him in "British Barrows" (Oxford, 1877). The excavations were conducted with great care and at no little expense, and extended to 234 barrows, of which 171 were in Yorkshire, two in Cumberland, 20 in Westmoreland, 31 in Northumberland, one in Durham, and nine in Gloucestershire, and in these barrows a great number of objects have been found. The specimens of pottery are about 170 in number, and include good examples of all the varieties of British funereal vessels, which are known to antiquaries as cinerary urns, food vessels, drinking cups, and incense

cups, though some of these attributions are by no means certain. Among the relics associated with the urns are flakes, knives, scrapers, arrow-heads, and other implements of flint; implements for making fire, consisting of a flint and part of a nodule of pyrites, both much worn; pierced stone axes, bronze daggers and knives, awls, an axe, &c.; the personal ornaments consist of beads of jet and amber, earrings of bronze, and various other objects. These furnish very valuable illustrations of the manners, customs, and manufactures of the early Britons, and they more than double the collection of this nature in the Museum. A further portion of Mr. Greenwell's barrow collections, consisting of specimens not found by himself, or not described in "British Barrows," has been acquired by the trustees of the Christy collection, and by them presented to the Museum. These include about 50 funereal vessels of pottery, and the associated relics; among them are specimens from Scotland, a part of the United Kingdom but very scantily represented in the Museum collection.

Of coins and medals 795 have been acquired during the year, of which 329 are Greek (157 gold and electrum), four Roman, 144 English, 92 mediæval and modern, and 226 Oriental.

The additions to the departments of natural history during the year 1879 are 60,022 in number, of which 45,881 have been placed in the department of zoology, 13,112 in that of geology, and 1,029 in that of mineralogy, including a collection of rocks recently presented by Mr. Henry Ludlam, and exclusive of additions resulting from the incorporation of the minerals hitherto belonging to the India Museum. The number of meteorites represented in the collection is now—of siderites, 110; siderolites, 13; aerolites, 207–330. The zoological additions, save those received from the "Hewitson Bequest," have been entered in the manuscript register. The geological additions have been similarly registered, as have been the additions to the mineralogy. In the department of zoology, during the year 45,881 specimens have been added to the several parts of the collection. Among the most important acquisitions was the collection of exotic butterflies bequeathed by the

late William Chapman Hewitson. This is one of the most extensive and valuable collections of this group of animals that have ever been formed; it consists of 24,625 specimens, referable to 5,795 species described by the testator in his "Exotic Butterflies" and "Diurnal Lepidoptera." The collection is in a perfect state of arrangement and preservation, and by Mr. Hewitson's direction a catalogue of its contents has been prepared and printed at the expense of his estate. The testator attached to this bequest the condition that the collection should be called the "Hewitson Collection," and should be kept in good order, preservation, and condition, and in the same cabinets, and in the same order and arrangement, and under the same nomenclature as they should be at the time of his decease, until the expiration of 21 years from that time. Of birds, the total number of acquisitions amounts to 3,312, of which 700 belong to the series from the India Museum. Fifty-eight species were entirely new to the collection. Of reptiles and amphibians the additions have been 380 in number. In fishes the total number of specimens received amounts to 1,414. Of mollusca the total number of additions has been 3,134.

In the department of prints and drawings 4,750 new examples have been acquired, including 460 of the Italian, 363 of the German, 531 of the Dutch and Flemish, 1002 of the French, and 1,976 of the English schools.



## A Lincolnshire Parish Clerk in the Olden Time.



IN addition to the careful preservation of parish registers, a word may well be said for that of churchwardens' accounts and other parochial muniments. Such documents, where preserved, can scarcely be considered as inferior to the registers in illuminating, through local events, the broad page of national history. But how few are preserved! A somewhat careful inquiry, for literary purposes, in the parishes of four contiguous counties, has proved to me that in few places are such documents preserved from a date anterior

to the last century. In some instances I have learned that ancient churchwardens' accounts have been recently destroyed as worthless, or as cumbersome waste paper, and so to be cleared out as worse than worthless.

Sometimes is found in the parish chest a scrap of paper which tells of obsolete customs and abrogated practices. Such a sheet of paper has just been placed in my hands by the Vicar of Barrow-on-Humber for inspection, whilst seeking examples of the "Peculiar Uses" of the church bells of Lincolnshire in past times. I think THE ANTIQUARY a proper depository for a full copy of such a document:—

"THE OFFICE AND DUTY OF THE PARISH CLERK OF BARROW, AS RECORDED IN THE TOWN'S BOOK, 1713.

First, he is to live in the parish; and he is to attend the Church when he is to Officiate in his functions.

He ought Carefully to lay up the Communion Cloth and Carpet, the Surplice, Cushion, Books, and other things belonging to the Church; he is to see that the Church, Chancel, and Seats be swept and kept in decent order; he ought to attend the Church when there is any Churchin or Burial; and he is to tole a Bell, and ring a little according to the Custom of the place; he must be Carefull that no Boys or Idle persons Jangle the Bells or abuse the Church or the Windows; he is to grease or oil the Bells, and to keep them in good order, and if they be defected in anything he shall let the Churchwardens know that they may be mended in convenient time.

*Item.*—He is to ring a Bell every working day from Monday, the first whole week in Lent, until Easter, except such days as there is prayers in the Church.

*Item.*—He is to ring a Bell every working day morning at Break of the day, and continue the ringing thereof until All Saints, and also to ring a Bell every Evening about the sunseting until harvist be fully ended, which Bells are to begin to ring from the beginning of harvist.

*Item.*—He is to provide and pay a workman for mowing and strawing upon the Westcote 14 acre dale, and to see the ordering and bringing to the Church before midsomer day; and to pay the waineman Leading thereof for every Load four pence. He is to give notice to the owner or farmer or oquper of the Westcote about a week before Christmas and Easter, that he, before Either of those feasts, send one Load of straw to the Church Stile, where the Clark shall receive it, and take Care to Lay it in the Seats; and in Like-manner to pay the wainman for Every Load four-pence, which strawing and straw shall at last belong to the clark.

*Item.*—He is to ring a Bell for the ringing of

the Corphew (*sic*) beginning at St. Andrew's Eve, and ending at Candlemas; and to provide Candles for the ringers, and Continue in the Bellhouse all the time of ringing, and be Carefull that nothing there suffer abuse or Damage."

"THE CLARKS FEE AND WAGES AS RECORDED IN THE TOWN'S BOOK.

"First He is to receive at Easter for every plough Land 8d., and after that rate for Every greater or lesser quantity of Land. Likewise of Every Cottager, except of such as receive Collection, threepence.

Likewise he is to have for Every plow-land for ringing the nine o'clock Bell, the four o'clock Bell, the day Bell, and the night Bell, two pecks of wheat or misheldine, and after that rate for Every greater or lesser quantity of Land.

He is to have for Every Weding or marriage within the Parish, sixpence: and for Every passing Bell fourpence, and for Every Soul Bell fourpence.

If the friends of any deceased person desire to have the great bell rung a Little before the Corpe is brought to the Church, the Clark for his ringing the said Bell shall have one shilling.

If any person wilfully or Carelessly overturn a Bell the Clark may demand of him one shilling for the offence, which if he refuse to pay the Clark may sue for it in the Court, and be by the parishioners indammified therein."

In this document we have, after provision made for the care-taking of the belis, an order for ringing of a bell twice daily (at the hours of 9 A.M. and 4 P.M.—that is, at the accustomed hours of Mattins and Evensong, as we learn from an undated "Survey" relating to the Vicarage) during Lent, on such days as prayers were not said in the church; meaning, I suppose, that such an echo of neglected services need not be heard on the Litany and Holydays when the service would actually be said at, probably, a later hour in the forenoon; then we have an order for the ringing of the harvest bell at daybreak to call the reapers to their work; the ringing of the Curfew is next ordered; and then, not only the ringing of the real passing-bell, according to ancient practice, is mentioned, but the ringing of the soul-bell, which, in this case, appears to refer to the peal after death in obedience to the Canon; and, lastly, the tolling of the great bell is allowed before a funeral.

Apart from the bells we are reminded of the old custom of placing hay in the seats to keep the feet of the worshippers warm during Divine Service.

The "fees" payable to the clerk, and the mode of collecting them, are worthy of note.



The sexton—as we learn from the “Survey” already alluded to—received for every grave with a coffin sixpence, without a coffin three pence. “The said sexton receiveth of every householder one penny for making up the churchyard fences, and four shillings and four pence by the year from the Churchwardens for Dogg Whipping.”

I may add that extracts from parochial records, notes of peculiar uses, traditions, anecdotes, &c., relating to the church bells of Lincolnshire will be very acceptable to me, and may be sent to me here.

THOMAS NORTH, F.S.A.

Ventnor, Isle of Wight.



## “Mr. Thomas Jenyns’ Booke of Armes.”

EDITED BY JAMES GREENSTREET.

(Continued from vol. i. p. 209.)

52. Jocelyne Badlesmere—d’argent, vne fees et ij. gemels de goulles.
53. Wautier de Wigton—de sable, a iij. moletz et la bordure engralée d’or.
54. Aunsel de Gyse—Masculée de vairee et de goulles, oue vne quarter d’or.
55. Nichol Wymale—d’argent, a trois orielle<sup>a</sup> de goulles.
56. John Burdon—d’argent, a trois burdons de goulles.
57. Thomas Paynel—d’or, et deux barrz d’azure, et vne vrle de merlotz de gou[lz].
58. William de Valoynes—Palé vndé de vj. peecz d’argent et de goulles.
59. Piers Pigot—Azure, a vne bend engralée entre sys merlotz d’or.
60. ffouk de Vaux—Eschekeré d’argent et de goulles, ouee vn quartree d’azure.
61. William de Hufefort—d’azure, a trois palmes\* d’or.
62. Roger Wapaille—d’argent, a vne cheueron, demy et vne quartre de goul[z].
63. Thomas de Halowton—de goulles, a vne palme d’argent.

\* The additional MS. No. 12224 calls him “Hungerford” (erroneously?) and tricks the charges as three palm branches, but the charge in No. 63 it tricks as a hand.

64. John Ragan—d’ar., oue vne cheueron de sablee, et iij. testes de ceirf les colles r[ecouppes d’or].
65. Adam de Clyfton—Chekeré d’or et de goulles, a vne bend d’ermyn.
66. John Caresville—d’argent, a iij. gemels de sablee.
67. Simon Basset—d’ermyn, a vne quartre de goulles, vne molet d’or en le quar[ter].
68. Robert de Causton port d’argent, a vne bend de sablee, et iij. croiseletz fitches d’argent en le bend.
69. John Gerberge—d’ermyn, a vne cheit de goulles, et iij. losengz d’or en le [cheif].
70. Rauf de Papham—d’ar., a vne cheif de goulles, et deux testz du cerf d’[or].
71. Robert le Ver—de sable, a iij. testz de singler d’or.
72. John de Raueneshelme—d’argent, a vne fees battaillé de goulles.
73. Esmond Euerard—d’argent, a vne cheif de goulles, et iij. moletz percees [d’argent].
74. Barthol. de Nauntun—de sable, a trois merlotz d’argent.
75. Esmond de Thorp—d’azur, a trois cresantz d’argent.
76. John Wissham—de sable, a vne fees et vj. merlotz d’argent.
77. John Clyfton—d’argent, a iij. escallops de goulles.
78. Thomas Blount—Quartrelé d’argent et de goulles, vne bend de sable, et trois croiseletz d’or fitches.
79. Rauf de Valoynes—Palé oundé de vj. d’or et de goulles, a vne bordure d’ermyn.
80. John ffeltgraue—d’or, a trois cheuerons de goulles, et ix. flour de licz d’argent en le ch[euérons].
81. John ffitz Bernard—de verré, a vne fees de goulz, et deux moletz d’or perc[ez en le chief].
82. William Swynford—d’ar., a deux barres et vne quartre de sablee, et vne quintfoille d’or en le quartre.
83. John de Huntingfeild port de goulles, a vne bend d’argent, et trois leonceulx rampantz de sablee en la bend.
84. Norman Swynford—d’ar., a vne cheueron de sable, et iij. testes de singler d’or en le [cheueron].

85. Rauf Badlesmere—d'argent, a vne fees et deux gemelx de goules.
86. John Aunsell port Palée d'argent et d'azure, a vne baston de goules.
87. John de Hoghton—de sable, a trois barres d'argent, a vne molet de sab[le].
88. Thomas Asdale—de goules, a vne cignet d'argent.
89. William Barnak—d'argent, a trois barnaks de sablee.
90. Hugh Esshcote—de sablee, a vj. escallops d'or.
91. Philep Dandelegh—d'argent, a deux barres de goulz, et vj. crosseletz d'or in les barr[es].
92. Wautier Skydmore—de goulz, a trois estrepes d'or oue les cuieres
93. Thomas West—d'argent (read "d'azure," from the other versions), a trois testes du leopard flouretz d'or.
94. John Maunsell—de sable, vne cheu-ron et trois moletz d'argent perces.
95. Roger Bradeston — d'argent, vne estache de goules engralé de cynk.
96. Esmond Greyng\*—d'argent, a vne cheu-ron et trois moletz de goules percez.
97. Morice Russell—d'argent, vne cheif de goules, et iij. besantz en le cheif.
98. John le Gorge—Maslée d'argent [et d'azur], a vne cheu-ron de goules.
99. John la Bere—d'azure, a trois testes du singler et le champ croiselé d'oriches.
100. John Paule—d'ermyné, a vne fees d'azure, et trois croise (le) ts d'or en le fees.
101. John le Heesee port d'argent, a vne fees de sablee, et trois leonceulx rampantz de goules en le champ.
102. John Rever port d'argent, a vne bend d'azure, et trois cresantz d'or en la bend, et deux costees de goules.
103. Thomas Pikworth—de goules, a vne bend et vj. picois d'or.
104. Richard Pikard—de goules, a vne fees d'or, et trois escallops d'argent en le champ.
105. Rauf Normanvyle port d'argent, a vne fees et deux gemelles de goules, et iij. flore de luz d'argent en lee fees.
106. John Chamberleyne—de goules, a vne fees et iij. escallopes d'or en le champ.
107. Roberte Trewloue port d'argent, a vne cheu-ron de sablee, et iij. quatre-foilles d'or en la cheu-ron.
108. Wautier Payne—Quartrelé de goulz et d'azure, oue vne leon ramp., la cowe fourchée, en la primer quartre, et vne crois d'or, les boutz flouretz, en le second quartree.
109. John Kyrrell port d'or, oue vne cheu-ron et demy a vne quartreir de goules.
110. John Rydell port d'argent, a vne fees d'azure, et trois garbes de goules.
111. [Thomas Blount—d'azure, a trois testes du leopardes flourettes d'or, oue vne bend d'ermyné.]\*
112. Robert de Waterton—[Barrée] de goules et d'argent de vj., a [trois cres-cants de sable].
113. Thomas Russell—d'argent, a vne cheu-ron et trois croiseletez fyth[ées de sable].
114. William de Weston—d'ar., a vne fees de sable, oue vne bordure de [goules torteux d'argent].
115. Robert de Brytby—de goulz, a vne fees dauncé et la champ billetté d'arg[ent].
116. John de Creseby, de Mersk,—de goulz, a vne bend et demy d'argent, et le quar[ter d'ermyné].
117. Piers Kyrkan—d'argent, a trois foyles de clete de vert.
118. Wautier Chaunceller port d'ermyné, a vne quartre d'argent, et vne saultreir de sable engralée el quarter.
119. Rogeir de Ellerton, de Swaldale, port d'argent, a vne cheu-ron et trois testz du cerf de sablee.
120. Robert Apilgarth—d'argent, a trois pomes de goules.
121. William Beauchamp, de Comberland, port d'argent, a vne bend de goules, et trois pellottes d'argent.
122. William de Dent—de vert, a vne teste du cerf d'or, oue la [bordure d'or engrelée].
123. Piers de la Hay port d'argent, a deux cousteeces bendz et trois escalopes de goules dedans les coustees.

\* So in Additional MS. 12224, but Charles has "Gretyng." The arms are those of Cretyng.

\* The rest of the Roll, from this number, inclusive, is bound up in another part of the same volume, beginning at pencil folio 133.

124. Thomas Malemaines—de sablee, a vne bend masculé d'arg[ent de noef].
125. Wichart Helyon—d'or, a vne teste d'une Dayne de sablee.
126. Thomas Perche—de goules, a vne fees et sys croyseletz d'argent.
127. Robert de Gerheston—d'argent, a vne fees de sable, et trois croises patz d'or en lee fees.
128. Thomas de Cockfelde—d'argent, a iij. cockes de goule[s].
129. William Couderay—de goules, le champ billetté d'or de [siz].
130. Thomas Heronvyle—d'azure, a trois heroneux d'a[rgent].
131. Rauf Corbett—d'or, a trois corbins de sablee.
132. Thomas Cokyn—Bendé de goules et d'argent d[e syz peeces].
133. Richard Louthe—Partée endenté d'or et de gou[les].
134. John Longvale—de goules, a trois bendz de va[irrée].
135. Mons<sup>r</sup> Mauburney port Masculé de goules et d'ermyné, [a vne quarter] d'azure, et vne crois recerclé d'or.
136. Mons<sup>r</sup> John Colofree (read "Golorfree," from the other versions) port Oundé de goules et d'argent, a vn] bend de sable, et iij. besauntz en la bende.
137. Mons<sup>r</sup> William Greystock—d'argent, a iij. oreillers de g[oulz].
138. Mons<sup>r</sup> Rauf Hondesacre—d'ermyné, a iij. rokes de goules.
139. Rauf Monbocher—d'argent, a iij. possenetz de goules.
140. John Ledebroke—d'azure, a vne cheuron d'ermyné.
141. John Abernoun—d'azure, a vne cheuron d'or.
142. William ffishacree—de goules, a vne dolphine d'argent.\*
143. Esteven Strecche—d'argent, a vne cheuron et demy oue la quartree d'azure, a vne floure de lice d'or.
144. Simon Woodhull—d'or, a trois<sup>r</sup> cresantz de goules.
145. Robert de ffevile—de goules, a iij. cresantz d'ermyné.
146. William de Wauton—d'argent, a vne cheuron de sablee, et iij. egleceux d'or en [le cheuron].
147. Simon de Gaunt—de goules, et iij. gantz d'argent.\*
148. John Peyvre—d'ar., a vne cheuron de goules, et iij. flore de licz d'or en le che . . . .†
149. Richard Lewyne—d'ermyné, a vne bend de g<sup>o</sup>lz (read "goulz"), et iij. escallops d'or en la bend.
150. William Gyfford—d'argent, a iij. estrepes de goules oue lez cuieres.
151. Mons<sup>r</sup> Esmond Hastings—d'argent, a trois manches de sablee.
152. Mons<sup>r</sup> Robert Skidburgh,‡ de Salt-fletby en Lincolnshire, port d'azure, a trois heaumes d'or.
153. Mons<sup>r</sup> Rogeir Mynyot, de Carleton, port de goules, a trois heaumes d'argent, crestz d'or, labell d'azure.
154. John de Broghton port d'argent, deux fees et vn quarter de goules, a vne crois d'argent plain el quarter.
155. Mons<sup>r</sup> Richard Norton—d'argent, a trois oreillers de sable.
156. Thomas Rygmayden—d'argent, a trois testes du cerf de sable.
157. Thomas Lamplogh—d'ar., a vne cheuron et iij. testes du leon razez de sable.
158. William Oxcliff—d'argent, a iij. testez de boef de sablee.
159. [Thomas Bolron port de] sable [a vne cheif d'argent, et vn fer de molin de sable en le cheif].
160. Mons<sup>r</sup> Ric<sup>e</sup> de Houghton—de sable, a trois barres d'argent.
161. Thomas Bradschawe—d'argent, a deux bendes de sable.
162. Lawrence de Hamerton—d'argent, a trois martelles de sablee.
163. Robert de Norton—de sable, a 3 bendes d'argent les bouttes florettes a moñt.§

\* This coat is omitted by Charles.

† Also omitted by Charles.

‡ So also in Additional MS. 12224—Charles has "Studburgh."

§ Tricked in Additional MS. 12224, and by Charles, as: Sable, three piles in bend, conjoined in sinister base, and each terminating with a fleur-de-lis in dexter chief, argent.

\* Remains of a note in the margin, viz. ". . . now q[uartered by ?] . . . [? of B]aynardes Castle."

164. Ric' Retour—d'argent, a 3 racynes\* de sablee.
165. John de filetham—de sable, a 3 testes de vnicorne recoupes d'argent.†
166. John de Bank port Quarterlée de sablee et d'argent, en le primer quartier vne crois plaine passant et quatre floure de licz d'argent; et en le second quartree vne cheuerson et trois anneletz de goules.
167. Thomas fitz Herbert — d'ar., vj. merlotz vne bend et deux cousteecz engrales de sabl[es].
168. John Helton, de Westmerland—de sable, a 3 anneletz d'or, et 2 sautourz d'argent au [chief].
169. John Manchell—d'argent, a trois leueres (read "leueriers") de sablee, collers d'or.
170. Thomas Katerall—d'azure, a trois losenges perc(e)z d'or.
171. John de felton—de goules, a vne test du cerf d'or.
172. Robert Hopton—d'argent, a deux barres de sablee, et vj. merlotz (read "molletz") d'or, perces, en les barres.
173. John Salkeld—de vert, oue vne frett d'argent.
174. Roland Vaux—d'argent, a vne bend chekerée d'argent et de goules.
175. Thomas Bowet—d'argent, a 3 testz de raindeer de sablee.
176. Robert Edenham, de Swaldale—d'azure, a vne bend de goules, et iij. dolphins d'argent en la bende.
177. Robert Thorneham, fondeur de Begham, port de goules, a vne leon passant et deux losengz d'or.
178. Geffrye Sakevyll, de Sussex, port Quarterlé de goules et d'or, a vne bend vairé d'argent et d'azuree.
179. Robert Dene, de Sussex, port de goules, a vne quartier d'azure embelief, et vne manch oue la maine d'argent.‡
180. Mons' Simon Burlay port d'or, oue 3 barres de sablee, iij. peus recoupes deux de sable et vne d'or, oue le cornei(r)s gerones, et vne escuchon de goules, et 3 barrez d'argent.
181. William Braddene—de sable, a vne bend engralée d'argent.
182. Mons' Edward Carles, de Brigenhale, port d'ermine, a cheif de goules, et cynq losengz d'ermine.
183. Mons' Andrew Hake—d'azure, a 3 barrz d'or, et la bordure engralé [d'argent].
184. Simon Basset—d'ermine, a vne quarter de goules, a vne molet de sys d'o[r] percee].
185. John Gerberge—d'ermine, a vne cheif de goules, et 3 losengz d'or.\*
186. Rogeir de Wolsingham port de sable, a vne cheuerson d'argent, et [3] quint-foyles d'or, voydez, en le champ.
187. Thomas de Retford, de Asby, port d'ermine, oue vne cheuerson de sable, et 3 escallopes d'argent.
188. William Bernack—d'argent, a trois bernacks de sablee.
189. Robert West—d'azure, a 3 testes du leopard flouretz d'or, et la bordure du goules.
190. Rogeir Suiftyward† porte Bendé d'azure et d'argent de sys.
191. John ffamehill port d'azure et d'ermyn bendé de sys.
192. John de Button port d'ermine, oue vne fees de goules.
193. Wauteir Rommesey—d'argent, a vne fees de goules, et vne labell de 5 points d'azure.
194. John le fytz Payne—d'argent, a vne lowre‡ de goules.
195. Mauld Longespée, filie a William Longespée Duc de Normande, et compagnie a Mons' Hugh Mortimer qui vient oue le Conqueror, port de goules, et trois espées d'argent.
196. William Stapilton, de Cumberland, port d'argent, a trois espées ioyntz a vne pomel de goules.§

\* Tricked in Additional MS. 12224 as three tree stumps eradicated.

† This coat is omitted by Charles.

‡ Tricked by Charles as Per bend sinister enhanced azure and gules, over all a maunch and hand argent; but the other versions (Additional MS. 12224, and Vincent MS. 155) trick the coat Per bend sinister enhanced azure and gules, on the *canton embelief* (i.e. on the azure) a maunch and hand argent.

\* Charles has misplaced this, and the succeeding coats, in his copy in the Harleian MS. No. 6589.

† "Synsiwarde," in Additional MS. No. 12224.

‡ Tricked a hawk's leure—*ibid.*

§ *I.e.*, the points in dexter chief, sinister chief, and base, respectively.



197. Thomas de Spenethorne port d'argent, a vne bend de sable, et trois moletz de goules en la bende.
198. William Driffeld, de la Walde, port d'argent, a vne cheveron et iij. testes du leon racez de sablee.
199. Mons<sup>r</sup> Ch[arles a la maine rouge, d'Irland], founder del Abbay de Lioke, port d'argent, ov[e vn maine] et brace de goules.
200. John Cressener port d'azure, a vne cheif d'argen[t, et 3] chapealx de goules en la cheif.

(To be concluded in our next.)



## The Largest Oak in Britain.

Hail, stately Oak ! whose wrinkled trunk hath stood,  
Age after age, the sovereign of the wood;  
Thou, who hast seen a thousand springs unfold  
Their ravell'd buds, and dip their flowers in gold,  
Ten thousand times yon moon relight her horn,  
And the bright eye of evening gild the morn.

DARWIN.

**I**N spite of a rival claim put forward on behalf of an oak at Newland, in Gloucestershire, I believe that the largest oak in Britain—and our island home can boast of not a few giant oaks, many of them famous, too, for their historical associations—stands in the parish of Cowthorpe, three miles from Wetherby, in the West Riding of the county of York.

The Cowthorpe Oak (*Quercus Sylvestris pedunculata*), whose age has been computed to exceed 1500 years, has, as may be supposed from its extraordinary size, been noticed in numerous works devoted to natural history and forestry. The circumference of its trunk close to the ground was, at the close of last century, according to Evelyn's "Sylva," seventy-eight feet. Shortly after the publication of this work, earth was placed around the base of the trunk, with a view to the preservation of the tree, which, by covering over some very considerable projections, reduced the girth of the stem at the ground line to sixty feet. In 1829, the Rev. Dr. Jessop measured the tree, and communicated its dimensions to Strutt's "Sylva Britannica."

We transcribe the reverend doctor's details, which, he assures us, may be relied upon:—

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| Circumference at the ground . . . .    | 60 feet. |
| Ditto at the height of one yard . .    | 45 "     |
| Height of the tree in 1829 . . . .     | 45 "     |
| Extent of the principal remaining limb | 50 "     |
| Greatest circumference of ditto . . .  | 8 "      |

Dr. Jessop adds:—"The tree is hollow throughout to the top, and the ground plot inside (the account of which has been much exaggerated) may possibly afford standing-room for forty men."

In Loudon's "Arboretum" the diameter of the hollow within the tree, close to the ground, is given at nine feet ten inches.

"The circle occupied by the Cowthorpe Oak," says Professor Burnett, "where the bottom of its trunk meets the earth, exceeds the ground plot of that majestic column of which an oak is confessed to have been the prototype—viz., Smeaton's Eddystone Lighthouse."

In Burnett's "Outlines of Botany" we also read (vol. i. p. 59):—"So capacious is the hollow of the Cowthorpe Oak that upwards of seventy persons have been, as the villagers affirm, at one time therein assembled."

In the twelfth volume of Loudon's *Gardener's Magazine* (p. 588), the Cowthorpe Oak is said to be undoubtedly the largest tree at present known in England.

Shaw, in his "Nature Displayed" (vol. iii. pt. ii. p. 364), says:—"Many suppose the Cowthorpe Oak to be the Father of the Forest;" and in Kent's "Sylvan Sketches" (1825) mention is made of this oak as surpassing all others.

Tradition asserts that at one time the branches of this tree overshadowed half an acre of ground. A large branch which fell about the commencement of last century is said to have extended to a wall ninety feet from the trunk of the oak. On this wall, which still remains, the villagers, so the story runs, used to mount and pick the acorns from the overhanging branches. The leading or top branch fell before the date of any record concerning the tree. The manner in which it is said to have fallen is, however, remarkable. The main trunk having become hollow, the perpendicular shaft dropped down into the empty space and could never be removed. There it remained wedged in,

doubtless tending to strengthen the hollow cylinder, and prevent concussion from the pressure of its enormous branches. In 1772 one of the side branches was thrown down in a violent gale of wind, and, on being accurately measured, was found to contain upwards of five tons of wood. The largest of the living branches at present extends over forty feet N.N.E. from the trunk. This giant limb is supported by a substantial prop of timber.

A century ago Yorkshire children used to amuse themselves with a game called the "Dusty Miller." The Cowthorpe Oak was a meeting-place for this diversion. Through the rents in the shell of the trunk, then only large enough to admit them, troops of merry village lads and lasses crept into the interior: and, provided with a spout, which was balanced in a hole in the wall of their living playhouse, they gathered the dry, crumbling dust and fragments of wood, and shot them down the spout to their companions outside.

It has been reported that for some time the cavity within the tree was used as stabling for cattle, but this, we think, is a fiction. The openings in the trunk, though evidently enlarging constantly, are even now scarcely wide enough to give colour to this assertion.

In connection with this tree, an anecdote is related of that notable Yorkshireman, John Metcalfe, the blind highway contractor and surveyor, better known as "Blind Jack of Knaresborough." Blind Jack was a frequent visitor to the tree, and would measure its girth correctly at any height within his reach, going round it with his long arms extended. He used to point out, too, with accuracy, by putting up his staff, the exact spot from which the great branch had fallen. Whenever he came, an old bloodhound which was kept near the tree, whose wont was to snarl at every stranger, fondled him and licked his hand. Blind Jack now lies at rest in Spoforth Churchyard, almost within sight of the old oak.

So great was the fame of the Cowthorpe Oak, that formerly small saplings raised from its acorns were sold in pots to visitors by the villagers for as much as a guinea each.

As the old oak now stands, it is a very picturesque object. It is situated in the centre of a small green paddock: hard by is

the little village church, a very ancient structure, and the clear waters of the winding Nidd glide noiselessly past. The battered trunk, annually crowned with green foliage, is grand in its venerable decay. The old tree has been termed "the glory of England and the pride of Yorkshire;" and its enormous size, the growth of many centuries, entitles it to all the fame it has acquired.

Just such a tree as the "relic of other days" now standing at Cowthorpe, is admirably portrayed by Spenser in the following lines from the "Shepherd's Calendar:"—

There grew an aged Tree on the green,  
A goodly Oake sometime it had been,  
With arms full strong and largely display'd,  
But of their leaves they were disarray'd.  
The body big, and mightily pight,  
Thoroughly rooted, and of wondrous height;  
Whilome had been the king of the field,  
And mochal mast to the husband did yield,  
And with his nuts larded many a swine;  
But now the grey moss marred his rine,  
His bared boughs were beaten with storms,  
His top was bald, and wasted with worms,  
His honour decay'd, his braunches sere.

THOMAS B. TROWSDALE.



### Smithfield.

(The substance of a Paper read before the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, by G. LAMBERT, F.S.A.).



TO King Alfred has always been attributed the credit of having been the originator of fairs and markets at the time when he was arranging and compiling his Code of Laws—laws of which it is generally believed there are none in existence at the present time in writing, though they remain among us in their effects. It was Alfred who established a census and divided and subdivided England into counties, hundreds, and tithings. These tithings in course of time became corporations sole, which had certain jurisdictions and held courts of inquiry in minor matters of difference. The weightier causes and matters were referred to the Courtleet, a court held on leet-day or law-day (taking its name from "Læo") which, as appears by the laws of King Edward set out by Lambert (No. 34), was a court of jurisdiction above the "Wapentake;" and this court is accounted the

"King's Court," because the authority of it was originally derived from the Crown.

These corporations held their sittings in their tithing or free-borough once a week, and many people coming thither to have their matters adjudicated upon, brought also their garden produce, corn, beasts, and *id genus omne*, for sale, because there they could meet one another and buy and sell as their needs required, and hence the commencement of a market weekly; and to the present time market-day, in every town in England, is the busiest day in the week. From these courts just mentioned there lay an appeal, if either plaintiff or defendant were not satisfied, to a County Court, held about Michaelmas and Easter, and over this a bishop and ealdermen presided. To this superior court also came numbers who, at the various Courtleets between Michaelmas and Easter, were not satisfied; and as large numbers came together a greater and better opportunity was afforded for selling their wares and goods, corn, beasts, stuffs, linens. In this we can trace the origin of fairs, which were generally held twice a year, on or about the times just mentioned; and it was in this state that Alfred left matters, and confirmed and granted rights to hold fairs. In later times fairs were held upon the feast of the Dedication of the Church, whereas markets are held weekly. The name of him to whom Smithfield belonged in the days of which we have been speaking is long lost in the fog of antiquity; but this much is certain, that, upon the arrival of William in London, after the defeat and death of Harold at Sanglac, now called Battle, he seized the Crown lands and lands of the adherents of Harold in order to reward his troops, priests, and followers: consequently "Crown-field"—since called Smithfield—became part of the possessions of our kings.

It was a large open space of land with a pool of water, of which we shall speak hereafter, low, wet, and boggy on the north side. But when Prior Rahere had raised his priory and buildings, in A.D. 1120 or thereabouts, he cleared Smithfield of the dirt and filth in which it abounded, making it smooth and level as now, and hence its name of "Smooth-field." It was he who also removed the gallows, as we are told, from the site where it formerly

stood, near the priory, to "the Elms" on the west side; he also drained the northern portion and the fens.

In Fitz-Stephen's description of the City of London he says that "there is also without one of the City Gates, and in the very suburb, a certain plain field, such both in reality and name." Now this is the earliest description extant, if we except Domesday; for Fitz-Stephen wrote in the days of Thomas à Becket. He writes of himself that he was "Ejusdem Domini mei concivis, clericus et convictor," and moreover he tells us that he was an eye-witness of his martyrdom at Canterbury; and Stow places the date of Fitz-Stephen at the reign of Henry II. (say 1180 to 1190). Now, up to within the last twenty years, from that date Smithfield continued to enjoy its markets for horses and other cattle. It was called in old records "*Suburbana planities*," and Smithfield means a plain or smooth field, from the Saxon *me8* "smed." In 1429, in the will of John Loughborough, it is called "*Scancti Bartholomei in plano campo dicta civitas*." On Friday the market was first held, and that day continued to be the chief market-day down to the removal of the market to Copenhagen Fields; and Friday is still market-day with its younger namesake. The horses had the broad centre of the market in the afternoons, and in another part were placed the articles called by Fitz-Stephen "*Vendibles for the Peasant*"—implements for husbandry, swine with deep flanks, cows, &c. &c.

There is (so says the Historical MSS. Commission) in the possession of Miss Ainstie, of Berwick-on-Tweed, a manuscript in quarto written on vellum, about the year 1400, apparently for the use of a member of the Company of Fishmongers of London. This precious document passed through the hands of the celebrated John Stow, whose handwriting occurs on folios 43, 44, 45, and 46 B. It then, somehow or other, passed into the possession of Mr. D. Ord, of Clare Hall, Cambridge, who was mayor of Berwick-on-Tweed in 1786, and from him it passed to the present owner. It contains various articles, such as a list of the mayors and sheriffs from Richard I. to Richard II., and also a memorandum as to the sale of butchers'

meat in the City of London in the eleventh year of Edward I. It is written in Latin, and numbers thirty-four folios. There are also forty-six folios of the Customs of Smithfield, in French.

I should not be doing justice to my subject were I not to make, in connection with this subject, some allusion to that celebrated character, Wat Tyler, and his rebellion in the year 1382. As readers of English history know, this person raised an insurrection at Dartford, in Kent, owing to the unpopularity of a poll-tax of three groats per head (equal in our money to three shillings), levied on every male and female above fifteen years of age. The first disorder began in Essex: Kent then broke out into open rebellion. The immediate cause of the outbreak was that the tax-gatherers waited on Wat Tyler (or whatever his name may have been\*) for a toll on his daughter, a strapping wench of fourteen years, but looking full twenty. This demand Tyler refused to pay, and, after some altercation and other matters foreign to this Paper, the matter ended by Tyler slaying the tax-collector with a lathing iron. All Hertfordshire, Surrey, Sussex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, and Lincolnshire, flew to arms, and burst out into open sedition, and, headed by the most audacious of their class, committed the most wanton and cruel abuses against such of the better classes as fell into their hands.

One hundred thousand men (so it is commonly said) assembled on Blackheath on the 12th of June, 1381, and marched on London, attended by one John Ball, an itinerant preacher, and good-for-nothing fellow. They marched over London Bridge into the City, burned the Palace of the Duke of Lancaster in the Savoy in the Strand, and murdered all those who were in charge thereof. Returning to the City, they sacked many houses of the great, and for a moment rested and quartered themselves where Mile End now stands. The King (Richard II.), a weak and pusillanimous monarch, bravely went out to meet them, granting all the terms they asked for, and the camp breaking up, the majority returned to their various counties.

\* This was an assumed name, as was "Hob the Carter," and "Tom the Miller," both coadjutors with "Wat the Tyler."

Whilst all this was going on, Wat the Tyler broke into the Tower, and murdered Simon of Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury,\* and Lord High Chancellor, also Sir R. Hailes, the King's Treasurer, and other persons of distinction, and continued his ravages on the City, when one morning the King, with only a few followers (men-at-arms) met Tyler and his rabble at Smithfield.

On Saturday morning (says Froissart) the King, who was living in the Wardrobe (close to where the *Times* newspaper printing-office now stands), rode out to Westminster to attend Mass at the Abbey. His devotions being ended about nine o'clock of the forenoon, he mounted his horse, as did also the barons who were with him. They rode along the Causeway (now the Strand) to return to London, but having gone a little way, the King turned out of the road on the left.

On this day all the rabble, to the number of about 20,000, were assembled under Tyler, Shaw, and Ball the priest, to parley at a place called Smithfield. These reprobates wanted to pillage the City, when the King appeared in sight attended by sixty horsemen: when he came before the Abbey of St. Bartholomew, which is in Smithfield, and saw the crowd of people, he stopped, desiring to know what they wanted, and that if troubled, he would appease them. Wat Tyler, on seeing the King, called out, "It is the King, I will go and speak with him," at the same time ordering his men to retire and wait for a signal to capture Richard and murder the attendants. He then had the audacity to ride up to the King, to whom he behaved most grossly; whereupon the King, being enraged, said to the mayor, "Lay hands on him." Tyler then addressed the mayor so rudely that the mayor in his anger drew a kind of scimitar or Badelaire, which he wore at his side, and struck Tyler such a blow on his head as felled him at his horse's feet, when one of the King's squires, John Standyshe (or, as Stow says, Cavendish), leaped from his horse, and, drawing his sword, thrust it into Tyler's belly and thus killed him.

\* Simon Tybald, 1375-1381. His skull is shown in the vestry of St. Gregory's Church, at Sudbury, in Suffolk.



William of Walworth, the Mayor of London, born at Dartford in Kent, was a currier by trade and Prime Warden of the Fishmongers' Company; and he, and also John Standyshe and Nicholas Bramber, were created knights by the King. It is reported that the King thereupon addressed the rebels thus, "I'll be your leader" (but Froissart does not mention a word about it), and thus gained them over. The King returned to his lodging in the Wardrobe, where he remained the whole day. Straw and Ball the priest hid themselves in a ruined building, but were betrayed by some of their own men, and their heads were struck off, as was that of Tyler's, and affixed on London Bridge.

Richard was at this time but sixteen years of age, and his conduct was meritorious; but although many promises had been made to the people, not one grievance was redressed or pardon granted that was not revoked. It is said that from this act of Sir William Walworth's the City of London bears the basitardus or dagger on the first quarter of the City arms,\* the red cross of St. George on a silver shield; and it is asserted that this very dagger is in the possession of the Fishmongers' Company to this day. With respect to this dagger of Walworth being the original of the dagger in the City arms I am by no wise certain; although it makes a pleasing story and reminiscence to say so; nevertheless, Newcent in his "Repertorium" (vol. i. p. 484), says,— "The said Company of Fishmongers have likewise pursued another error about the dagger in the City Arms, as appears by an inscription under the Statue of the said Sir William Walworth now standing in their Hall, which readeth as followeth:—

Walworth Knight, Lord Mayor, that slew  
Rebellious Tyler in his alarms  
The King therefore did to him give in lieu  
The dagger in the City Arms.

As if in reward for this service done by the said Walworth, King Richard II. added to the City Arms (which was Argent a plain Cross Gules) a sword or dagger, for which (Stow saith) he had read no such record, but to the contrary, as may be seen more at

\* This, however, has been disputed; it is urged that the cross and dagger are much older, and point to St. Paul.

large in his 'Survey' (p. 237) concluding that the old seal was the Cross and sword of St. Paul, and not the Dagger of Walworth." The red cross, the badge of the King, was confined to his retainers and the free corporations of towns and cities, and in this way the red cross of England was also the badge of the Londoners from the time of King Edward I.

Henry of Knighton (Book V.) says of Walworth, Lord Mayor of London:—"Arrepto basillardo transfixit Jack Straw in gutture;" and soon after he says—"Cum alio basillardo penetravit latera ejus." In vol. iii. of Meyrick's "Glossary of Armour" we read that a Basalardus or Basillardus was a short sword.

Under date December 7, 1642, in the calendar of the House of Lords, there is an affidavit of John Greenhill and others that the Earls of Carlisle and Suffolk, with other gentlemen, came over Smithfield at one o'clock in the morning and rode on, though the sentinel called to them to stop: that at Holborn Conduit they were stayed by the constable and his watch, towards whom they were so violent that he was obliged to send to the Court Guard for aid.

In the manuscripts of J. R. Pyne Coffin, October 31, 1696-7, we find this entry: "Wee have abundance of rotten sheepe here and never more plenty of mutton. I was told this morning that sheepe were sold in Smithfield the last Friday (some) for 1s. 6d. a sheep."

Sir Abel Barker, Bart. (1642 to 1665) wrote to a Mr. Woodcocke of Smithfield to pay certaine monies, £5 12s., to his cousin Bland, of the "Three Sugar Loaves," in Walbrook; and to a Mr. Hart, a tailor, 7s. 4d., at the "Cat and Fiddle," over against St. Dunstan's Church—this letter is dated 1656.

In 1642 (September 16) there is in the calendar of the House of Lords an affidavit of Thomas Wright and others, that Captain Davis, a pensioner of the Charterhouse, tried to interrupt the serjeant who was calling on the people of Smithfield, after beat of drum, to serve under the Earl of Essex; and said it was no matter if all were hanged that would serve.

That the sheep pens existed in Smithfield in 1645 is evident from a letter of Barker to

his brother Collin, about paying £10 to Robert Mackworth, which the latter could receive at the "Adam and Eve, over against the Sheep Pens;" as also from a letter from Sir Abel Barker's sister, in which she says, under date September 10, 1648, "My Brother has appointed Edward Scotney to pay you £10 whom you shall find at the 'Adam and Eve,' in Smithfield."

This Sir Abel is always writing of, or from, Smithfield in 1645. He gives directions about a mare, and again about the sale of his sheep here. Again, in 1646, he desires Mr. Augustine Crofts, at the "Nag's Head," in the Old Bailey, "near the Pumpe," to call upon one Mr. Peter Woodcocke, at the "Adam and Eve," near Smithfield Pens, for certain moneys in payment of Mrs. Barker's purchases. The purchases, which are set out at length, may perhaps interest the ladies of the present day:—"3 ells of Black Tabba (query tabinet), grass Green or Willow Green, as will make me a petticoate and Stomacher, and make it up with as much Gold and Silver Bone Lace, of about 2s. 6d. per Yard, as will go once about and twice up before. I would you would buy me a Winter Serge Gown, of a Green colour; also a riding Cote and hood of Scarlet Serge, and let Your Wife buy me a borgett of Cuffs of the neatest fashion, and a love hood and a double Curle Hood, and a dozen pairs of Band Strings of various Colours." She also orders several Yards of Bone Lace, and Ells of Ribbon, some silk and Silver, and some of Taffety. This order is dated September 10, 1648.

Richard Gorges writes to Lord Hatton, in one of a series of ninety-one letters sent during the years 1690 to 1700, to the effect that he "Does not believe the Dutch Government could or can do them or the Public any good to preserve peace. Smithfield is so overstocked with cattle that the price has fallen 5s. in the £1, and hay is to be bought at £3 5s. per load."

The Customs of Smythfield were in the time of Henry III., as found in the "Liber Albus" of London, for every Cow, Ox, full grown (the franchise excepted), 1d.; for every Dozen Sheep, 1d.; if less than dozen,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and if one only, then  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. "If Foreign Dealers bring Oxen, Cows, Sheep, Swine between the feast of St. Martin (November 11)

and Christmas, they shall give to the Bailiff the third best Beast after the two best—and make such other satisfaction to the Bailiff before they enter the County of Middlesex. If the Bailiff takes an Ox or Cow for Scavage upon the field of the value of a Mark or more, the Bailiff is bound to return 40 pence for the hide. If a foreign dealer brings lean Swine for sale between Hokeday (2nd Tuesday in Easter) and Michaelmas, he shall give the bailiff the third best Pig after the two best unless he pay a fine unto the Bailiff of 6d. or 12 pence."

The various inns mentioned as being located in the neighbourhood of Smithfield are the "Adam and Eve," the "Bell," the "Rose," and other comely buildings up to Hosier Lane. Smithfield pond, in old times called the Horse-pool, was a great piece of water. In the 6th year of King Henry V. a new building was made between the said pool and the River of Wells, or Turnmill Brook, in a place called the Elms; and this was the place of execution for offenders until the buildings so increased that not an elm remained to hang men on. Old John Stow, in his black letter edition, says that "the encroachments and inclosure are to Oldbourne to Cow bridge (Cow Cross Street) and from this to Cock Lane, over about by Pye Corner, so great, whereby there remaineth to Smithfield but a small portion of the old uses, to wit, Market for Horses and Cattle, Military exercises, Justings and Tournings and Triumphs."

These jousts and tournaments were held here in the reigns of Edward III., Richard II., Henry IV., Henry V., Henry VI., and Edward IV., and the Mayor of London was obliged, by his office, to attend the wrestling on St. Bartholomew's Day.

With respect to the hangings which took place here, I may perhaps mention that Sir William Wallace, of Scotland, was hanged on a high gallows at the Elms, and cut down before life had completely left; his body was cruelly dismembered and quartered on the 23rd of August, A.D. 1305; also that his head was exposed on a pole at London Bridge, one arm was sent to Newcastle, the left arm to Berwick, his right leg to Perth, and his left to Aberdeen. Under date January 28, 1693, we read: "Yesterday being our execu-

tion-day, many highwaymen were executed at Tiburn; Whitney, the ringleader, was carried in a Cart with them, but had his reprieve at the Gallows and brought back on Horseback behind one of the Sheriff's officers." February 4, 1693:—"The Grand Highwayman Whitney, notwithstanding his reprieve, was executed at Cow Cross, near Smithfield, on Wednesday last."

(To be continued.)



### The Kesselstadt Miniature.

**I**N default of positive evidence as to the person from whose mortal remains this relic was painted, we must rely upon what the picture

cast, was convinced that it was the original from which the Kesselstadt portrait (said to be that of Shakspeare) was copied (*ante*, p. 64). Assuredly, no one, coming fresh to this inquiry, and seeing first the picture, and secondly the cast, would for an instant believe that in the latter he sees the original of the former. Readers of this magazine may very easily judge for themselves: they have had two excellent woodcuts of the cast, and here they are presented with an equally good one of the picture.

Evidently there is not the least likeness between them. The very proportions of the two faces, to say nothing of contour and expression, are discrepant. Lord Ronald Gower has gone far beyond the voucher of his facts when he writes:—"That this cast is the original of the Kesselstadt corpse-picture,



tells us. It is a miniature, painted in oils on parchment, in the style of the Vandyke School, and represents a corpse lying in state on a bier, the head crowned with bays or laurels. It is usually assumed to have been painted from "the Shakspeare Death-Mask," of which Lord Ronald Gower has given an interesting account in *THE ANTIQUARY* (see p. 63, *ante*). Dr. Ernest Becker, the owner of both, appears to be responsible for this assumption. Now, the one weak point in Dr. Becker's narrative is the assertion that his brother Ludwig, on seeing the

always considered in that family as being that of Shakspeare, there is little reason to doubt." For the last half-dozen words read, "there is no reason to believe." Wretched man be his dole if Dr. Becker had no better reason for his identification of the cast as that preserved in the Kesselstadt collection, than the resemblance between it and the corpse-picture. It need not be questioned that he had; but his case is not improved by the pretence that these two represent one person: for the picture cannot possibly be a portrait of Shakspeare. In the first place,

it is so very like a well-known portrait in the Dulwich Gallery, that the first impression one would receive from it, apart from prejudice, is, that it represents Ben Jonson. This impression is confirmed by the date in the upper part of the picture—viz., A.D. 1637, the year of Jonson's death; for assuredly no painter would place there any date other than the date when the body was lying in state.

The most probable conclusion to be drawn from the picture, assuming that it is the one which was in the Kesselstadt collection up to 1843, is that the original collector obtained not only Gerard Johnson's plaster mask of Shakspeare, but also an original picture of Ben Jonson lying in state. If this be the fact, I need not point out the immense increase of interest and value which accrues to this curious relic. I write with a photograph before me, taken from the Dulwich portrait of Ben Jonson; and I can only regret that I am not able to give a woodcut from it, in confirmation of what I have said. The woodcut of the little picture I owe to the kindness and generosity of Mr. Parker Norris, of Philadelphia, who had obtained it for a projected work of his on the extant portraits of Shakspeare.

C. M. INGLEBY.



### A Monastic Account-Book, temp. Henry VIII.

**A**MONG the records of the so-called Ancient Miscellanea of the Queen's Remembrancer's side of the Exchequer, there is a collection of documents which have been arranged in chronological order under the general title of "Abbeys' Temporalities." A search among these monastic odds and ends—some of the sparse relics of the religious houses suppressed in two batches during the reign of Henry VIII.—has produced a volume which at least deserves something more than a passing notice. The old book, which still retains its original parchment cover, now nearly 400 years old, consists of sixty-nine paper leaves, which of late years have been carefully re-

paired, so that for the purposes of consultation the volume is in as good condition as it was at the time when it was written. It is officially described as "Accounts chiefly of the Cellerar of the Abbey of Bardney, in Lincolnshire, 19-23 Hen. VIII.," but the contents, as the extracts will show, are of the most varied character. The volume is rather in the nature of a rough register kept by some such official as the Treasurer of the House, one whose duty it would be to look after the revenues of the monastery generally. Every branch of profit to the abbey would appear to be represented by the accounts of the "custodes" of the different departments. Thus we have the profits arising from the sale of all kinds of live stock, of sheep, lambs, horses, and foals; further on we find an account of moneys derived from wool and the hides of cows and oxen, among which there is an item "*pro pelle vaccina mortua de morina*" which illustrates the economical tendencies of these monks, and further, that they were not hampered by any sanitary regulations with regard to diseased cattle. The wood accounts are also noticeable, containing such items as wood, called "*cropkydes*," *gross* (i.e. large) timber, termed "*spenskyddes*," and "*broken wode*." Passing on, we meet with a very different style of account, that of the "*Custos Noviciorum*," in which we find the following entry: "*Et solutum Magistro Grammaticæ Instructori noviciorum —lxxiij. iiijd.* Item, solutum pro libris grammaticalibus emptis pro novicijs—vijs. iiijd., making a total of £4 os. 8d. These are interesting items, but it is unfortunate that the marginal entry, "*Exibucio Scholaris Cantibrig*," on the next page, contains no details. Immediately following, we have the account of the "*Custos prostracionis arborum ac plasterstakes*," and a statement of Bardney repairs. But it is not our intention to examine into the nature or analyse the contents of these accounts of revenue; they are merely cited to give some idea of the general contents of the quaint volume now under notice. Our real aim is to draw attention to some curious memoranda which are scattered up and down the pages of the book, apparently jotted down in leisure moments by the official who had charge of this volume. We

\* Kid, a faggot.—Halliwell.



will start with a recipe, one of several recorded on the same page :—

#### A MEDECYN FOR THE AXES.

Take the Jusse of Camymyle or els the Jusse of Wormwode and a quantite of sug<sup>r</sup> and goode ale and drynke ix dayes and the pacient shalbe hole by the grace of god.

As a fitting supplement to this invaluable but cautiously worded remedy, we cannot do better than place in juxtaposition with it some noteworthy maxims for the preservation of good health, which are recorded by the same scribe :—

To rise betymes hym self to recreate  
to look well to hys owne & so to kepe a sobre state  
longe or he ete & and not to soup late  
To ley hys w<sup>t</sup> hys hede & to slepe moderate  
Maketh man riche long lyeff & fortunate.

This sound and practical advice prefates a version of the "Seven Ages of Man," which for its quaintness, if for no other reason, is quite worthy of reproduction.

#### THE AGE OF MAN LYVING IN THE WORLD.

The fyrst age is Infancye & lasteth from the byrth vnto vij yere of age

The second is childhode and endewrith vnto xv yere of age

The thyrd age is adolenscye & endurethe vnto xxv yere of age

The fourte age is youth and endureth vnto l<sup>u</sup> yere of age

[The fifth age is omitted.]

The sext age is prudence and lasteth unto lxx yere of age

The vij age is Crokid and lame and lasteth vnto deth.

The foregoing naturally suggests another "Seven Ages," and it is curious to note how well the subdivisions here given will suit those instanced by the poet :—The infant, the school-boy, the lover, the soldier, the justice, "the lean and slipper'd pantaloone," and lastly, "second childishness." As we have noted, however, the justice

In fair round belly, with good capon lined,  
With eyes severe, and beard of formal cut,  
Full of wise saws and modern instances,

is omitted from the monk's catalogue, so that we are unable to determine with absolute certainty his extreme limit of this age, though we shall probably be not far out in placing it midway between the fifty and seventy limits.

From this the transition to chronology is easy, which the same authority also divides into seven ages.

#### THE AGES OF THE WORLD FROM ADAM FORWARD.

The fyrst age of the Warld is frome Ad<sup>m</sup> vnto Noe is ijm<sup>c</sup>xl yeres.

The Second Age ffrom Noe vnto Abrah<sup>m</sup> is m<sup>l</sup>x yeres.

The thyrd age from Abrah<sup>m</sup> vnto Moises cccxxx yeres.

The fourth age ffrome Moises vnto Kyng Dauid iiii<sup>j</sup>xxx yeres.

The fyft age from Kyng Dauid vnto tr<sup>ans</sup>mig<sup>ra</sup>con of babilon v<sup>o</sup> yeres.

The vi<sup>t</sup> age from the tr<sup>ans</sup>mig<sup>ra</sup>con of babilon vnto the comyng of o<sup>r</sup> Savio<sup>r</sup> Jhu Criste v<sup>o</sup>lxxxix yeres.

The vij<sup>t</sup> age frome Jhu Criste vnto the end of the world whereof the yeres be not nowmbered.

The yerys frome the begynnynge of the World vnto the Natiuite of o<sup>r</sup> lord Jhu Criste are vM<sup>j</sup>lxxxix.

We may compare with this an extract from *Tegg's Chronology* on the same subject:

"Under the uncertainty of the chronology of the darker times, many divide the time between the Creation and Birth of Christ into "six ages." The first age was 1650 years, from the Creation to the Deluge; the second from the Deluge to Abraham's entering Canaan, or 426 years, terminating in 2082; the third was from Abraham to Moses quitting Egypt, 430 years, ending A.M. 2513; the fourth from the leaving Egypt to the building of the Temple by Solomon, 479 years, ending A.M. 2992; the fifth age from the building of the Temple to the destruction of Jerusalem, 434 years, ending 3416; the sixth age from the Babylonish Captivity to the Birth of Christ, 584 years, ending A.M. 4000, or 4004 before the vulgar reckoning."

The miscellaneous statistical and geographical memoranda which complete the page are exceedingly curious, and it would be interesting to know from what sources the information was derived. The reading of the number of the parish churches is somewhat uncertain: an *l* appears to be inserted, and it is not quite clear whether the scribe intended 48,822 or 18,822. The latter was doubtless the more probable figure, though there are reasons for believing that the larger number was intended.\*

\* So gross was the ignorance of national statistics prevalent in the reign of Henry VIII., that an observant and conscientious member of the Inns of Court, Mr. Simon Fish, could gravely tell the public, in his noted address to Henry VIII., styled the "Supplication of Beggars," that there were 52,000 parish churches within the realms of England, and could found upon this statement a methodical calculation of considerable importance. The churches for worship in 1818 were 11,742.

Memorandum, that there bene in england of parich-  
chyrches xliiijm<sup>viiij</sup>xxxij.

Item, there bene townes besides Cities & castels  
—liijm<sup>lxxx</sup>.

Item, there bene in England of Byshoppriches—xvij.

Item, there bene of Schyres or Counties in england to  
the nombre of xxxvj<sup>ii</sup>.

Item, the lenth of england is from Cateney [Caith-  
ness] in the marche of Scotland to totnes in Deven-  
shire iiij<sup>o</sup> myles.

Item, the Bred of england is frome sanct dauys  
[St. David's] in Wales vnto Dover iij<sup>o</sup> myles.

Item, england is in Compasse round about iiijm<sup>iiij</sup>lx  
myles.

Memorandum, that the Summa of xv in England is  
xxxviijm<sup>ix</sup>xxxli. ix. ob.

Before continuing our selections from the Memoranda we must, however, here notice two very remarkable accounts of expenses which appear on the page facing the one from which the last extracts are taken. The first of these is an account of the "extraordinary" payments of William, Abbot of Bardney, from the time of his election "vsque in hodiernum diem," viz., 20th Dec. 21 Hen. VIII. (A.D. 1529). Among the items are:—a payment of £100 to King Henry the Seventh for his royal assent; £12 12s. 0d. for Chancery fees, including those of the "Petibag," to the Bishop of Lincoln, £5, at the time of the election; the sum of £4 6s. 8d. for Confirmation of the Charter. Then we find smaller sums of 20s. for the confirmation of the election by the Bishop of Lincoln; to Dr. Wilkokes, then Chancellor, £6 13s. 4d.; to the witnesses of the election, 20s.; to the *Domino Suffraganeo* for his blessing, 53s. 4d.; and, finally, to the Archdeacon of Lincoln for installation, 66s. 8d. Here, then, we are furnished with a complete statement of election expenses, the details of which have only in rare instances like the present one come down to our times. An equally unusual account is annexed to the preceding—to wit, that of the "Custos parliamentorum, videlicet, pro expensis Domini Abbatis equitantis versus Londoniam per preceptum Domini Regis, videlicet, primo anno regni sui, £18 10s." This is the opening entry as it appears in the original, with the exception that the abbreviations are extended. Other items of the same account are:—Expenses of the Abbot at the Parliament in the fifth year (A.D. 1513), £21 11s.; paid to Master Brian "pro Summonicione Domini ad parliamentum anno —" £6 13s. 4d.; paid to

Thomas Heneage for the same, £4; paid for the expenses of William Clerke twice there, 22s.; paid for the expenses of the Abbot at the Parliament in the 21st year, £26 4s. 8d.; the whole amounting to a gross total of £78 0s. 12d. Immediately following this remarkable account, under the marginal note of "Cardinal" we have an item as follows:—"Paid for expenses of the Abbot riding to London by precept of the Lord Cardinal (Wolsey) to wit, in the tenth year of Henry VIII., £17 6s. 8d." There are also expenses of convocation, payments of tenths, and other subsidies granted to the King "in partibus Eboraci, annis 3, 4, 6." Space will not permit us, however, to deal further with these accounts, nor was it our intention, as we have already stated, to have alluded to them in such detail. We trust, however, that their interest and their variety may be at least some excuse for the digression.

Returning to the stray memoranda, a few leaves further on we find one page and a fragment taken up with a list of dogmas of the Roman Church under the marginal catchword "Sencio." From these we select:—

1. Quod anime corporibus exute affligantur et purgentur in purgatorio.

3. Quod sancti in celis tanquam mediores orant pro nobis.

7. Laudabile est et utile ut venerabiles Imagines statuuntur in ecclesiis in memoriam Christi et Sanctorum ejus.

8. Quod orationes vivorum prosunt defunctis existentibus in purgatorio.

11. Quod Presides non teneantur de necessitate salutis tradere populo sacram scripturam in lingua vulgari quamdiu cognitio veritatis ad salutem necessaria alioquam populo innotescere possit.

Pro ratione temporis licet Regibus prelato et clero hujus regni ex aliqua causa seu iudicio rationabile statuere ne sacra scriptura tradatur plebi legenda in lingua vulgari.

12. Quod prohibiti ab episcopis tanquam suspecti cessare debent a predicando et docendo donec se apud superiorem de hujusmodi suspitione purgentur.

The list concludes with a somewhat sweeping form of assent:—

Assencior omnibus hiis articulis supradictis et eorum singulis, et qui aliter sentiunt, errant.

DOCTOR CROME.

We shall conclude our excerpts by inserting some culinary memoranda culled from one of the last pages in this instructive mediæval note-book. The items bring vividly

before us the abundant and excellent fare provided in these monastic establishments. A perusal of the list of dainties here set out will at least satisfy us that in the Middle Ages "the monks—the much-abused and much-mistaken monks—fanned the embers of a nascent literature, and *cherished the flame of a new cookery.*"\*

## DIE CORPORIS CHRISTI APUD BOSTON.

| <i>ffyrst cource.</i>     | <i>Second cource.</i> | <i>Thyrd cource.</i>  |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Cromete to podage         | Crembull to potatage  | Clere Jelly to potage |
| Chewetes†                 | paycock               | Crane                 |
| Swannys                   | Schufflard            | bittern               |
| Carpettes of peyons       |                       | flesande              |
| Venyson                   | Baken Veneson         | Knottes               |
| Capons                    | Rabyttes              | quallys               |
| Heronsewys                | Yerwhelpes            | Tart                  |
| (baken Capon) leche viall |                       | Stynt                 |
| Custardys                 | A Subteltte           | leche lombard         |
| leche damask              |                       | A Sutteltye           |
| fruttes                   |                       |                       |
| A Suttelty                |                       |                       |

lxxv messes

The bill of fare for a most luxurious dinner on a fish-day, which appears on the same page, is not assigned to any precise date, but was certainly served, from the number of the "messes" being added at the foot.

## FFYCHE.

| <i>ffyrst cource.</i> | <i>Seconde cource.</i> |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Riss to potage        | Creme of Almondes      |
| lyng and salt fysche  | Byrtg                  |
| Salt ele              | Doray                  |
| Buttes & place        | Bremys                 |
| Baken ele             | Soolys                 |
| Turbott               | Baken turbot           |
| ffreshe Salmon        | Cong                   |
| Rochys                | perche                 |
| Baken breme           | leche Damask           |
| Tench                 | Rochettes              |
| leche viall           | Rost ele               |
| A Sutteltye           | ffreche porposse       |
|                       | Crabbe                 |
|                       | Tartes                 |
|                       | leche lombard          |
|                       | A Sutteltye            |

lvi messes.

\* "Host and Guest," by Kirwan.

† A festival observed on Thursday after Trinity Sunday, which is the eighth Sunday after Easter-day. It was instituted in the year 1264 by Pope Urban IV. to commemorate a miracle.

‡ Chewet, a small pie.—*Halliwel.*

§ Birt, a kind of turbot, *rhombus*.—*Halliwel.*



## Rowlandson the Caricaturist.\*



CONSIDERING that Hogarth's mantle fell, to a very great extent, upon his shoulders, and that for nearly half a century his name was constantly before the world as the most successful humourist of his time, it is remarkable that but little has been hitherto known to the public respecting Thomas Rowlandson. This is scarcely creditable to English literature, for, along with Gillray, he handed on the lamp of literature and political illustration, through the latter half of the reign of George III. and the whole of the Regency, to George Cruikshank and "H. B.," with whose works the present generation are familiar.

Mr. Grego, having done his best to preserve from oblivion the life and works of Gillray, has again stepped forward, and at the very nick of time has done the same good service to Rowlandson, but on a larger scale, for the work now before us fills two goodly quarto volumes, adorned, from first to last, with some four hundred illustrations from that artist's fertile and versatile pencil. Most of these are facsimiles, though some are reduced in size, and not a few of them strike us as quite equal to the originals, which fetch a high price among connoisseurs whenever they are brought into the market. As might naturally be expected, they touch, more or less lightly, on almost every subject or topic that can be named or thought of:

Quicquid agunt homines, votum, timor, ira, voluptas, Gaudia, discursus, nostri est farrago libelli.

The whole of the history of the Court and Cabinet during the days of Lord North and of Pitt and Fox; the controversies about the Regency; our long struggle against the great Napoleon; the inner life of the establishments of the Prince Regent at Carlton House and at the Pavilion at Brighton; the episodes of the Newmarket and Ascot races; the opera, the theatres, and favourites of the day; the gambling hells of the West End; the card-rooms and other amusements of Bath; the

\* "Rowlandson the Caricaturist; a Selection from his Works, with Anecdotal Descriptions of his famous Caricatures, and a Sketch of his Life, Times, and Contemporaries." By Joseph Grego. 2 vols. quarto. Chatto & Windus, Piccadilly. 1880.

scandal of the Duke of York and Mrs. Clarke; adventures in coaching and at country inns; fashion in the parks, and poverty in the crowded courts and alleys of central and eastern London; dwarfs, giants, and other eccentric visitors to "Modern Babylon;" duels, and seaside scenes; the fencing school of Angelo; the masked balls at Mrs. Cornely's; the processions of civic dignitaries in rural boroughs; scenes in the hunting-field, and other English sports;—each and all of



these, and a thousand other subjects, were laid hold of by Rowlandson and "taken off" in their turn, and here stand reproduced in Mr. Grego's pages. Many of these sketches hitherto have been almost unique, hid away in the lumber rooms and dark closets of the houses of country gentlemen, from which they have been unearthed and brought to the sale rooms of Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, or Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, by the order of executors from time to time. Of





these, as we gather from his prefatory remarks, Mr. Grego has been for years a collector, so that he has had the long experience of an amateur to guide him in his selection of what is genuine. The result is, that we have before us in these two volumes as nearly

manger," declining to make his stores accessible to our author, whose only and most pleasant revenge, we fancy, will lie in the feeling that by his present publication he has probably doubled the value of the treasures so carefully concealed from the public eye.



complete a collection of "Rowley's" remains as can now-a-days be brought together; for Mr. Harvey, of St. James's Street, who is rich in this same line of curiosa, seems inclined at present to play at "the dog in the

The biographical sketches of Rowlandson and his contemporaries, which occupy the first half of volume one, are full of most interesting and valuable materials, rather inartistically put together, it must be owned.

But this defect, we feel sure, will be forgiven by those who, like ourselves, have gone carefully through them from first to last, making their own notes and comments as they have passed along. From Mr. Grego's memoranda we gather that the life and career of Rowlandson was singularly uneventful. He was

born in Old Jewry, London, in July, 1756, in the middle rank of life, and received his early education under a certain Dr. Barrow, where he had among his school-fellows the son of Edmund Burke, and also Jack Banister, of comic celebrity, and young Angelo, the fencer. He spent a year or two with a relative in Paris, where he carefully educated his eye by studying the scenes of foreign life. His first contribution—at least accepted contribution—to the Royal Academy, was sent in 1775. For some years he resided in the artistic quarter of Soho, and took lessons in drawing at the

school at the Royal Academy. He was a great personal friend of Mr. John T. Smith, the antiquary, and author of a "Book for a Rainy Day," and also of W. H. Pyne, the artist, who, as "Ephraim Oldcastle," was the editor of the *Somerset House Gazette*. He was taken by the hand, at an early date, by

Mr. R. Ackermann, of the Strand, who, in pushing his fortune, was at the same time advancing his own interest. He made several expeditions into the country along with his comic literary friend, Mr. H. Wigstead. He died in 1827. Two of the best specimens of his pencil, "The English Review" and

the "French Review," hang on the walls of the gallery at Windsor Castle, where, it is understood, there is put away in a closet a large store of his other drawings, made chiefly for George IV. when Prince Regent.

The smaller vignettes, which are scattered in such profusion through the text of the volumes now under notice, must be regarded as elegant examples of the versatility of Rowlandson's pencil, but which it is impossible to describe in detail, or to assign to any particular year. It is therefore as well that the effort to identify them further should not



have been made. But the *catalogue raisonnée* of Rowlandson's larger and more important works is very properly arranged chronologically, and most of the drawings and engravings are explained in detail, with all necessary references to the history of the times to which they refer and belong. The

Westminster elections of Fox, Sheridan, Hood, and Gardner; the canvassing of Georgiana, the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire, on behalf of her bosom friend; and the riots at the polling-booths in Covent Garden, as might be expected, occupy a very large share of attention; and illustrations of "London Cries" and rural beggards, fill up the gaps between the more important subjects.

The chief fault that we have to find with the book as a whole is its want of style and finish. Enthusiastically intent on his subject *matter*, Mr. Grego apparently has no time to bestow on his *manner*. The consequence is, that he is guilty of many slips of the pen, which are rather provoking to the eye and ear, but which doubtless will be carefully remedied in a second edition.

We give, by permission of the publishers, a few specimens of Rowlandson's illustrations as samples of the rest. They will, we think, be enough to justify our remarks above as to his having inherited a portion of the mantle of Hogarth. It only remains that we should credit the book with one valuable feature, namely, a very excellent index.



## An Essay on Book-Plates.

**T**HE use of Book-Plates or engravings of the arms of noblemen and gentlemen, pasted, as appears to have been the original fashion, on the reverse of the titles of books, and afterwards within their covers or binding, does not, I think, date in England beyond the latter part of the seventeenth century, but long before that period stamps of arms, crests, or badges, applied to the exterior binding, were common, and indeed generally to be found impressed on the covers of the principal collections of books from the sixteenth century even to the present time; a dozen specimens from my own library are now before me.

1. The arms of King Henry VIII. on a copy of "*Historiæ Germanorum*," printed at Tübingen in 1525. On the reverse side is

an impression of that extraordinary, and to our view profane, adaptation of heraldry called "*Redemptoris mundi arma*."

2. The crest of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, on a copy of Polibius, printed in 1546—viz., on a forse, the bear and ragged staff, a crescent for difference, with his initials, "R. D."

3. The arms of Queen Elizabeth, on a MS. copy on vellum of the "*Statutes of the Order of the Garter*," written in Her Majesty's reign.

4. The arms of King James I. from a copy of "*Paradin's Alliances Genealogiques des Rois et Princes de Gaule, Lions, 1561*," once in the Royal Library, and sold by the British Museum in 1769.

5. The arms, quarterings, and crest of William Cecil, Lord Burghley, from a copy of Sansovino's "*Hist. Universale dell' origine et imperio de Turchi*," printed at Venice in 1564.

6. The badge, within the garter, of Henry Percy, 9th Earl of Northumberland, "*The Wizard Earl*," from a copy of Bodin's "*Dæmonomania*," printed at Basil in 1581.

7. The arms and quarterings, with the motto, *Prudens non loquax*, of Sir John Savile, Knight, Baron of the Exchequer, who died in 1606, elder brother of Sir Henry, from a copy of Littleton's "*Tenures*" printed in 1591.

8. The arms of Sir Henry Shirley, 2nd Baronet, who died in 1632, from a copy of Weaver's "*Funeral Monuments*" presented by him to Burton, the Leicestershire antiquary, in the same year.

9. The arms of King Charles I. from the Holy Bible printed by John Bill in 1639, being the very book from which the lessons of the day were read to His Majesty on the morning of his martyrdom, as appears by a memorandum written in the book in 1747.

10. The arms, crest, and badge of the Bath of Sir Christopher Hatton, created in 1643 Lord Hatton of Kirby, from a copy of the works of Gyraldus printed at Basil in 1580.

11. The feathers and badge, worked in seed pearls, and therefore not properly a stamp, from a copy of Sir Geoffrey Fenton's translation of Guicciardini's "*Wars of Italy*," 1599,

presented to Henry, Prince of Wales, eldest son of King James I.

12. The arms and quarterings of the antiquary, Ralph Sheldon, of Beoley in Worcestershire, and of Weston in Warwickshire, from Somner's "Saxon, Latin, and English Dictionary," printed in 1659, and on another book his crest (the *Sheldrake*). I have mentioned these at the end of my dozen examples of exterior book-plates, because Mr. Sheldon's books, in which he generally wrote "*In posterum*," afford the first instance which I recollect of the modern use of the book-plate applied *within* the binding. His bookbinder was evidently supplied with a large copper-plate of his arms, which we find impressed within his books; this collection, called in the seventeenth century "a closet of books," was broken up and sold at Weston House in the year 1781.

An interesting Paper on the subject of Book-Plates was written by the Rev. Daniel Parsons and printed in the Proceedings of the Oxford University Genealogical and Heraldic Society (of which I had the honour to be one of the founders), in 1836. Mr. Parsons fixes the year 1700 as the earliest known date of book-plates, but admits that perhaps some few were "wrought" before that time; that this was so is certain, several being now known from the dates, and others from internal evidence, to have been used in the latter part of the seventeenth century. I will here give a list from my own collection, formed in 1847, of some early book-plates, after the example of other collectors in the pages of *THE ANTIQUARY*, and also in those of *Notes and Queries*. I do not think it necessary to describe the arms.

#### BOOK-PLATES WITH EARLY DATES.

1. Francis Gwyn, of Lansanor and Ford Abbey, 1698.
2. John Harvey, of Ickworth, 1698.
3. William Hewer, of Clapham, in the county of Surrey, Esquire. Chief clerk to the Diarist, Pepys. 1699. No arms.
4. John Manners, Lord Roos, eldest son and heir apparent to John, Earl of Rutland, 1700.
5. Joseph Stillington, A.M., Coll. Jesu, 1700.
6. Algernon, Earl of Essex, 1701.

7. Sir George Tempest, Baronet, 1702.
8. John, Lord Harvey, 1702.
9. Charles, Lord Halifax, 1702.
10. William Talbot, Bishop of Oxford, 1702.
11. Sir Thomas Littleton, Baronet, 1702.
12. Ambrose Holbech, 1702.
13. Francis, Baron of Guilford, 1703.
14. Wriothesley, Duke of Bedford, 1703.
15. Scroop, Earl of Bridgewater, 1703.
16. John, Earl of Roxburghe, 1703.
17. Robert Price, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, 1703.
18. Sir William Dudley, of Clapton, Baronet, 1704.
19. Hon. John Haldane, of Gleneagles, 1707.
20. Sir Thomas Hanmer, of Hanmer, 1707.
21. Francis Columbine, Colonel of Foot, 1708.
22. William Thompson, of Hambleton in Yorkshire, 1708.
23. Sir Hugh Paterson, of Banokburn, Baronet, 1709.
24. Charles, Viscount Bruce, 1712.
25. Michael Grace, 1712.
26. John, Lord Percival, 1715.
27. Arthur St. George, Chancellor of Clogher, 1717.
28. Mathew Skinner, Esq., Serjeant-at-Law, 1729.
29. Edward Yardley, 1721.
30. Sir George Cooke, 1727.
31. John Percival, Earl of Egmont, 1736.
32. John, Duke of Bedford, 1736.
33. Col. William Hanmer, 1739.
34. John Bouchier, Esq., 1739.
35. Samuel Strode, 1741.

#### BOOK-PLATES, UNDATED, BUT WHICH, FROM INTERNAL EVIDENCE, ARE OF EARLIER DATE THAN THE YEAR 1750.

1. Samuel Pepys, Secretary to the Admiralty; three different examples, ob. 1703.
2. Robert, Lord Ferrers, Baron of Chartley. He was created Earl Ferrers in 1711.
3. Hon. Robert Shirley, ob. 1698.
4. Ferrers Shirley, grandson of Earl Ferrers, ob. 1712.
5. Robert, Lord Viscount Tamworth, ob. 1714.



6. Dr. Philip Biss, Lord Bishop of St. David's, transferred to Hereford in 1713. -

7. John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, ob. 1711.

8. John, Lord De la Warr, ob. 1723.

9. John, Lord Sommers, ob. 1716.

10. Charles, Viscount Bruce, son and heir apparent of Thomas, Earl of Ailesbury, ob. 1747.

11. Sir Erasmus Norwich, Baronet, ob. 1720.

12. Sir John Chester, Baronet, of Chicheley, ob. 1726.

13. Thomas Stradling, of St. Donat's Castle, Esq. (afterwards Sir Thomas), ob. 1738.

14. Thomas, Lord Richardson, Baron of Crumond in Scotland. 1724.

15. Henry Vivian, of Sudbury, Esq., ob. 1718.

16. Sir William Fleming, of Rydal, Baronet. Fifteen quarterings. Ob. 1736.

17. Sir Thomas Robinson, of Rokeby Park, created a Baronet 1730, ob. 1777.

18. Francis Carrington, of Wotton in Warwickshire, Esq.

19. William Bromley, of Baginton, Esq.

20. Richard Mostyn, of Penbedw, Denbighshire.

21. Arthur Williams, of Meillionydd, Esq. Sixteen quarterings.

22. Sir Francis Fust, of Hill Court, in the county of Gloucester, Baronet, ob. 1769. A remarkable example, containing forty quarterings, twenty on the dexter and twenty on the sinister, over which is inscribed "Marriages in the male line" and "Marriages in the female line," with the motto "*Terrena per vices sunt aliena*." These early book-plates are for the most part well and neatly executed, the mantling particularly being carefully engraved; they are generally of small size, the names and descriptions of the owners often considerably extended: for instance, Mr. Pepys is thus described—"Samuel Pepys of Brampton in Huntingdonshire, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty to his Ma<sup>y</sup> King Charles the Second: descended of y<sup>e</sup> antient family of Pepys of Cottenham in Cambridgeshire." There are some few book-plates which are of an artistic character. I may mention that of John Holland, the herald painter, engraved by Hogarth, and that of

the Countess of Bessborough, engraved by Bartolozzi in 1796. But generally those of the latter part of the eighteenth century are less interesting and not so well engraved as the earlier ones. Some affect what may be called the pastoral style, such as:—1. Benjamin Way, Esq., designed by Gregory Lewis Way, a shield of arms and quarterings resting against an oak tree, the helmet in the background; 2. Gregory Lewis Way, Esq., a man in armour seated on the banks of a lake, leaning on his shield of arms; 3. William Bentham, Lincoln's Inn, a shield against a tree, with the motto "*Virtus invicta gloriosa*"; 4. Philip Sutton, M.A., another of the same kind, with the motto "*Saturet quies*."

Of the book-plates of the present day Mr. Parsons justly observes: "The only way which we now have, or posterity will have, of discriminating between conflicting dates, is the manner of the engraving. Just as in architecture there is now a revival of the ancient English style, but in two adjoining parishes may perhaps be seen two churches being built, of which one shall be in the style of the Early English, the other in the Perpendicular, or perhaps the Decorated; and the only way in which it will be possible to fix their real dates hereafter will be by the manner of the workmanship."

Of literary owners of books, whether historians, antiquaries, or heralds, there are in my collection the following book-plates:—Edward Gibbon, Esq.; George Chalmers, Esq., F.R.S., S.A.; R. Southey, Bristol, 1802; Richard Gough; Jeremiah Milles, D.D.; Mr. Horatio Walpole; Craven Ord, F.R.S., F.S.A.; John Gage, Lincoln's Inn; Sheffield Grace; William Hamper, with his excellent motto "*Lege sed elige*"; William Staunton, Esq., Longbridge, the collector of the invaluable Warwickshire library unfortunately burnt at Birmingham in 1878; Sir William Betham, Ulster; Sir George Nayler, Garter; Sir Harris Nicolas; John Newling; Philip Absalom; and Joseph Gwilt.

Among public libraries I have specimens of the book-plates of most of the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, with those appertaining to the Cotton, Sloane, Harleyan, Lansdown, Bridgewater, and Farnborough collections in the British Museum. Royal book-plates are not, I think, generally of an

interesting character, at least those which I have—comprising Queen Charlotte, King William IV., the Dukes of Sussex and Gloucester, the Princess Sophia, and her present Majesty—are by no means remarkable. An exception, however, must be made for those used by the Duc d'Aumale; both the arms and the initials H. O. (Henry of Orleans) are most gracefully executed.

Amongst modern book-plates I must call attention to that of the Eton School Library, an exquisite woodcut in the best mediæval taste; and also that of the late Dr. Hawtrev, Provost of Eton, evidently by the same artist; those also of Joseph Walter King Eyton, Esq. (one of them printed in colours), and all of them admirable specimens of the best school of heraldry; and lastly, to the numerous and beautiful book-plates of the late Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, Bart., some of them works of art in themselves, which will remain evidences of his great skill in designing and combining an endless variety of initials, arms, and mottos.

Lastly, I would mention two instances, among many more which might be noticed, of those who have amused themselves by the assumption of arms and quarterings to which they had no claim whatever. The late Mr. T. F. Dibdin invented a coat of arms, which he engraved on his book-plate: there are four quarterings, representing the monograms of eminent printers, with a crest, a hand grasping an illuminated manuscript. And the late Mr. Thomas Williment assumed to all appearance a veritable coat, admirably engraved in mediæval style, which, on his showing to me, and on my asking, "Mr. Williment, are those really your arms?" answered, "They ought to be, sir, for I made them myself!"

In conclusion, I cannot but agree with the advice of Mr. Edward Solly, given in the article on Book-Plates lately printed in *THE ANTIQUARY*: "Never take a book-plate out of a book of any value if by so doing you destroy all evidence of ownership." Wise advice, though it may not appear to be in the interest of collectors of book-plates!

E. P. SHIRLEY.

## Reviews.

*Polychronicon Ranulphi Higden*, with Trevisa's Translation. Vol. VII. Edited by the Rev. JOSEPH RAWSON LUMBY, D.D., Morrisian Professor of Divinity, &c., &c. 1879. (Rolls Series. Longmans & Co.)

**T**HE period covered by this volume extends from the death of Odo, Archbishop of Canterbury, A.D. 959, to the death of John de Temporibus who had lived 361 years, "sommetyne esquier to grete kynge Charls!" As in the previous volumes of this edition, we have Higden's text side by side with two English versions, but in the volume before us there is a remarkable gap in the copy of Trevisa's translation contained in the M.S. Add. 24, 194. The chapter in which the *hiatus* begins is mainly occupied by a narration of the wicked deeds and magical powers of Gerebertus, who afterwards became Pope Silvester II.; ultimately, we are told, he made a compact with Satan, and is said to have mutilated his own body. Precisely where this mutilation is mentioned the gap alluded to takes place, and the scribe continues with the narrative of Palumbus, "a priest who had some uncanny powers, and was familiar with evil spirits," and who, like Gerebertus, also mutilated his body. It would therefore appear that the similarity of the two narratives caused a careless scribe to omit a long passage from chap. xiv. to chap. xxvi., which, however, would first of all seem to have been made in a Latin MS. Fortunately, there are other versions to supply the missing portion, which the editor has judiciously availed himself of by adding *in extenso* in the appendix another rendering of the chapters not contained in 24, 194, collated with two other texts. We shall be glad when this excellent edition of Higden is made more available for reference by the addition of an exhaustive index.

*Caroline von Linsingen and William IV.* A translation from the German. By Theophilus G. Arundel. (London: Sonnenschein & Allen).

That the early life of the Duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV., the "sailor king"), like that of his father, was not devoid of romance, is now made evident, if any reliance can be placed upon the little volume under notice, which professes to be a new chapter in the Secret History of the House of Hanover, containing, as it does, unpublished love-letters discovered among the literary remains of Baron Reichenbach. As Hannah Lightfoot was the early flame of George III., so Caroline von Linsingen is now asserted to have been the early love of William IV., to whom she wasmorganatically married. The father of this lady, General von Linsingen, accompanied the Princess Sophia Charlotte to England on the occasion of her marriage to George III. The General had promised the Queen to entrust his youngest daughter Caroline to her care, and the child had scarcely reached her fourteenth year when the Queen begged that the child might be sent to her. She did not, however, go to London; but later on the Queen's third son, Prince William Henry, went over to Hanover, accompanied by General von

Linsingen. "A brilliant reception was prepared for the heir to the British throne, and Caroline took a more active part in the festivities than she was wont to do on similar occasions. The Fates were already at work weaving magic circles around her." One result of this visit was that the Duke of Clarence fell desperately in love with Caroline von Linsingen. A year afterwards the pair were clandestinely married by a Scotch minister named Parsons. The ceremony is said to have taken place "in a lonely chapel, in the presence of a few friends who had been admitted to the secret." The Prince afterwards came to England in the hope of obtaining recognition for Caroline as his wife, but a letter from the Queen made it clear to Caroline that this was hopeless. The Duke besought her, however, never to agree to a separation; but she determined to take that course, and as the Duke threw upon her the responsibility, her intention was carried out, and the two never saw each other afterwards. Three years of sorrow and despair ended in an illness which was thought to be mortal; indeed, life at last appeared to have departed, and she was laid out for burial. A young doctor named Meineke, who was attending her, urged that she was in a trance. The funeral was accordingly put off, and in the end Caroline was restored. The clever physician, in turn, fell in love with the lady whose life he had been the means of saving; he pressed his suit, and eventually became her husband. Caroline lived for twenty years afterwards, and wrote several letters to her son-in-law, Teubner, which are printed in the volume. There are also three letters to her brother Ernest (or Ernst), who was in the secret, one from herself to the Duke announcing her approaching marriage to Meineke, and one from him in reply, passionately urging her not to renounce him.

*The Index to the Times, 1863-1880.* (Samuel Palmer, Adelphi House, 75A, Strand.)

Every student of the history of our own times, and every lover of the past, whether he be less or more of an antiquary, will be glad to learn that the patience and industry of Mr. Palmer in preparing so gigantic a work of reference as an "Index to the Times" have been rewarded with success, and that we are now in possession of a key to the vast store of knowledge which has hitherto lain buried in its files. He commenced his self-imposed task in the year 1867, and, by dint of "working double tides," he has contrived to produce nearly eight quarterly instalments a year; so we may reckon that in or about 1906 we shall have the key to every important fact in the reign of Queen Victoria.

If we mistake not, it was Macaulay who said that "the only true history of a country is to be found in its newspapers," and his remark is true as to the "raw material," but of course it is the province of the true historian, as distinct from the compiler, to weave these fragments into a consistent and homogeneous whole. Mr. Palmer, however, has set himself steadily and honestly, and without flinching, to his self-imposed labour, and he may indeed be congratulated by all true scholars on the result. Indeed, he ought, at the very least, to be elected an honorary member of the Index Society; for whilst that association has been talking he has been working

like the coral insects, and has reared above the surrounding waters a noble monument of industry and toil. Some of the volumes of the Index are already out of print, but we can honestly say that every public library at the very least, and every man who is busy on deep researches into any special subject, ought to have this book on his shelves.

Mr. Palmer does not content himself with enumerating the subjects of leading articles, or the names of the chief speakers in the two Houses of Parliament; but he goes into the very minutest details, such as the most trivial accidents, police-court cases, obituary notices, bankruptcies, fires, meetings, letters of complaint, actions at law, &c. By his help we can spell out the Orton imposture, and trace the burglarious career of "Mr." Peace from his first efforts at Blackheath to the "crowning mercy" of the scaffold at Wakefield or Leeds. As for our own readers, they will be able by the help of Mr. Palmer to find out the principal doings of the Society of Antiquaries, and of the two rival Archæological Societies, in all their annual congresses and at most of their weekly and monthly gatherings.

*Tourists' Guides* (E. Stanford), for several English counties and localities, are being brought out just now in rapid succession, at the uniform cost of two shillings each. We have received those for Cornwall, by Mr. W. H. Tregellas; for Lincoln, by Sir C. Anderson; for Kent, by Mr. G. P. Bevan; for Norfolk, by Mr. W. Rye; and for "Round about London," by the Rev. W. J. Loftie. They are issued in a very handy form, and will be most serviceable to those tourists who, in spite of the attractions of Alpine scenery, find enough to charm them in the many pleasant districts which are to be found in Old England. The geological treatment of Cornwall strikes us as exceptionally good; and, as might be expected, Sir C. Anderson deals lovingly with the church architecture of his own county. We are able to certify to the accuracy and care with which the antiquities of each county, both secular and ecclesiastical, are treated. The information, too, is brought down to the most recent date, as regards railways, church restoration, &c. Each volume, we may add, is carefully indexed. Other counties, we understand, will follow in due course.



## Meetings of Antiquarian Societies.

### METROPOLITAN.

ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—The annual Congress of this Association took place at Lincoln, the inaugural meeting being held in the Masonic Hall on Tuesday, July 27. Amongst those present were Lord Talbot de Malahide (President of the Institute), the Bishop of Lincoln, the Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham, the Dean of Lincoln, the Archdeacon of Lincoln, the Archdeacon of Nottingham, the Mayor of Lincoln (Mr. F. J. Clarke), Sir C. H. Anderson, Bart., Colonel Ellison, &c. An address of welcome

was read by the Town Clerk, and acknowledged on behalf of the Institute by Lord Talbot de Malahide, and a similar address was presented by the Bishop of Nottingham, as President of the Lincolnshire Architectural Society, and suitably responded to by the noble President. The Bishop of Lincoln then took the chair, and delivered the inaugural address on the study of archaeology, in which his lordship remarked that since the last visit of the Institute to Lincoln, thirty-two years ago, about a million of money had been contributed and expended in that diocese in the building and restoration of churches; that this was due mainly to the intelligent study of Christian antiquity, and to a spirit of reverential regard for the noble ancient churches with which the diocese abounds, and that the study of archaeology, which had led to such valuable practical results, was well entitled to our respect on that account. A luncheon in the New Corn Exchange followed the inaugural meeting, after which the party visited the church of St. Mary-le-Wigford, under the guidance of the Bishop of Nottingham. It stands on the east side of the Ermine Street, on a spot of ground outside the limits of the Roman city, in what is known to have been a Roman burial-ground. The tower has been called Saxon, and it is convenient still to retain that designation, but it is probable that it was built early in the reign of William I., by the old inhabitants of the upper city, who were driven from their homes to make room for the great military works of the Conqueror. This tower has some later additions to it, as the parapet and hood mouldings, but there is no Norman work about it. The nave and chancel-arch are Early English; the south aisle is modern. Near this church is a conduit, which in former days supplied much of the lower town with water. It is a picturesque object, built out of fragments of sculpture taken from the house of the White Friars, which stood on the spot now occupied by the railway station. It was rebuilt some fourteen or fifteen years ago, when some fragments of monumental inscriptions were discovered, but it is said that they were too much mutilated to be deciphered. Near to this stands a house containing a fine fragment of timber work of the latter part of the fifteenth century. It has been ignorantly called the White Friars, but is the remains of a house of one of the citizens. The building next visited is called John of Gaunt's stables. It really was one of his houses, and there is good reason to believe that Katherine Swinford stayed here when she visited Lincoln. It is one of the finest specimens of twelfth-century domestic architecture in Britain. The church of St. Peter-at-Gouts has a late Saxon tower identical in general character with that of St. Mary-le-Wigford. They are presumed to have been built at the same time, and probably by the same set of masons. The nave is Early English, and until recently there was a Norman north aisle; this, however, was made away with during a recent restoration, for the purpose of supplying its place with something more in harmony with modern taste. Happily the Norman font, a stone basin with a series of round-headed arches carved upon it, has been spared. The castle was next visited, under the guidance of Mr. G. T. Clark, who described this building, which is one of the most curious early fortresses in Britain. Of the original

Roman walls some few fragments remain above ground, as well as the great arch known as Newport Gate. The present castle has been built in an angle of the Roman city, and much of the Roman wall is known to be buried in the vast bank of earth by which the enclosure of the base court is surrounded. When this bank was raised we shall never know. There is no doubt that at Lincoln, as elsewhere, the old Teutonic plan was followed, and the bank was surmounted, not by a wall, but by a wooden stockade or paling. Such we know to have been the constant practice both here and in Normandy in early times. This paling was probably removed soon after the Conquest. Mr. Clark, who has carefully examined the masonry of the walls, thinks that we may assign them to an early Norman date. The great mound, with its shell keep at the top, which is such a marked feature in the landscape, must have been raised at the same time as the banks enclosing the court. The soil of which it is made was got out of the ditch adjoining, one portion of which is still pretty perfect. Like the court, it was once protected by a stockade, which does not seem to have been removed quite so early as that of the court. Mr. Clark pronounces the present walls not to be older than about the time of Stephen. Though later than Corfe (which may possibly be Saxon), Cardiff, or Berkeley, Lincoln is from its size and perfect preservation the finest shell-keep in England. As it stands on ground which belongs to the county, it is probably out of reach of destruction, and is likely to continue to be well cared for. Mr. Clark pointed out that there were two little chambers in the wall which were unknown to most of those persons who are familiar with the place.—In the evening Mr. G. T. Clark read a Paper on post-Roman entrenchments, which gathered together in small compass all that is known of the fortifications of our ancestors before castles were built of stone. The collection of the facts must have been a work of great labour; not only did it indicate personal familiarity with nearly all the important earthworks in England and Normandy, but the Saxon Chronicle had been gone through, and every notice of a fortification examined.—Bishop Trollope read a Paper on Little St. Hugh of Lincoln, the child who was falsely said to have been crucified by the Jews; which was followed by an interesting account of the Jews of Lincoln by Mr. D. Davis, who has worked up an elaborate history of them from documents preserved in the Record Office. Nearly the whole of the facts given by Mr. Davis are new to historical students. It seems that the English Jews mostly came originally from Rouen; London and Lincoln were their chief settlements, but they rapidly spread to many other towns. They were not under the government of the ordinary authorities, but directly under the king and the constables of the castles. At Lincoln they practised the rites of their religion publicly, and had a synagogue somewhere in the upper city, probably very near to the castle. The horrible story of their persecution and expulsion is too well known to repeat. It is pleasant to be reminded, however, that St. Hugh of Avalon, the great and good Bishop of Lincoln, always used his influence for their protection, and that on his death the Lincoln Jews attended his funeral in large numbers and wept bitterly. On



Wednesday the architectural section was opened under the presidency of Bishop Trollope, when Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite read a Paper on "The Growth of a Parish Church." In the historical section the Rev. Canon Wickenden read a Paper on "The Muniments of Lincoln Cathedral," and the Rev. Canon Perry read a Paper on "Some Episcopal Visitations of Lincoln Cathedral." Excursions were afterwards made to Gainsborough, where they visited the Old Hall, a thirteenth-century structure, now in process of repair at the hands of its owner, Sir Hickman Bacon. All Saints' Church was next inspected, after which the excursion was continued to Stow, an old Roman station, subsequently known as Sidnacester, which became the seat of the Bishopric of the Lindisfari in 681. At the evening *conversazione* a Paper on "Lincoln in 1644" was read by Mr. E. Peacock, F.S.A. On Thursday the proceedings included the annual meeting of the Institute, a meeting of the architectural section in the Chapter House, and an inspection of the cathedral and of the old palace. In the evening a reception took place at Riseholm, by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln. On Friday and Saturday excursions were made to Grantham, Sleaford, Heckington, Boston, Tattershall, Southwell, Newark, and Hawton. On Sunday the members attended service in the cathedral. On Monday, the concluding day of the Congress, the members of the Institute were mainly occupied in visiting and inspecting the churches and other buildings of interest on the Cliff row and neighbouring districts. Several carriages left the White Hart Hotel early in the morning and proceeded to Navenby, where the stately parish church was carefully examined. In this village once stood a cross, erected in memory of Queen Eleanor, but no trace remains. The church of Wellbourne was then visited, and a Roman encampment at Wellgore, of oblong form and ten acres extent, surrounded by an unbroken mound five feet high. The churches at Leadenham and Brantbroughton were also inspected. The members then proceeded to Somerton Castle, a building of the thirteenth century, celebrated in history as the place where King John of France was imprisoned after the battle of Poitiers. The party then returned to Lincoln, and the concluding meeting was afterwards held in the County Assembly Rooms.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY. — The annual summer excursion of this Society was held on Tuesday, August 10, at Enfield, when about eighty of the members and friends assembled at the Grammar School to hear Papers read "On the History of Enfield," by Mr. J. O. Ford, and on "The Church and its Monuments," by the Vicar (the Rev. G. H. Hodson). The company then inspected the house forming part of the old palace, which contained a beautifully panelled room of the Elizabethan period, and a chimneypiece of most elaborate design. Visits were also made to Oldbury Camp; to "Durrants," a brick-built moated house, once the residence of the famous Judge Jeffries; to "Forty Hall," where, by the kindness of the owner, the fine pictures and house (erected by Inigo Jones) were freely inspected. The next session will commence in November, when the evening meetings will be resumed at 4, St. Martin's Place, W.C. Persons

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desirous of becoming members or promoting the objects of the Society are requested to apply to the Honorary Secretaries, Mr. G. H. Birch, 9, Buckingham Street, Strand; or Mr. S. W. Kershaw, F.S.A., Lambeth Palace Library.

THE INDEX SOCIETY. — July 9. — Annual meeting at the Society of Arts, Mr. James Russell Lowell, the American Minister, in the chair. The Report gives a general history of index-making during the past twelve months and a statement of the indexes being prepared. An index of titles of honour, indexes of books and papers on marriages between near kin, of the titles of sovereigns, of certain portraits, of obituary notices, &c., had been published in 1879. Indexes are in preparation of botanical works, of portraits, of household books, archæological papers, English graduates at Leyden, topography, biographies of topographers, local engravings, plates in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, painted portraits of worthies, works on horses, special bibliographies, Dugdale's "Warwickshire," Hutchins's "Dorset," Kemble's "Saxons," and Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy." It was stated, in the course of the council's Report, that amongst the proposed works of the Society was a suggestion for the preparation of an index of materials connected with charities, as was one for the publication of an index of persons interred in the various cemeteries of London. A volume, the Report stated, might be devoted to each cemetery, and these indexes might be the means of pointing out the burial-places of many distinguished men and women. "The want," said the council, "of satisfactory lists of aldermen of the City of London has often been felt, and Mr. Reginald Hanson, F.S.A., has promised to supply a hand-list of those of the ward of Billingsgate; the council hope that those interested in the other wards will follow the example, and supply them with a complete series." The chairman, in moving the adoption of the Report, expressed sympathy with the Society and a belief in the useful and practical nature of its objects. The chief objection made was that it attempted to construct a royal road to learning. It was, of course, impossible to do away with the necessity for sound scholarship; but they might as well expect people to make their own shoes as not to use every means of obtaining information. One who knew beforehand all that there was to be seen in Rome was to be envied; ordinary people used guide-books. As to the practicability of the Society's objects, as they expected to depend largely upon co-operative labour, there was great encouragement in the fact that one man could make an index to the French language, beginning with the earliest records of its existence and bringing it down to the present time. That was done in no very great number of years. It was said of old that all human learning could be condensed into one volume. It seemed at least not chimerical to hope that all that relates to history and science might be indexed. Everybody who was in the habit of reading much made indexes on the fly-leaves of his books. He himself had always done so; indexes of topics, peculiar words, proverbs, &c.; and if members and outsiders contributed notes of that sort they would go towards forming a complete index. It was proposed to make an index of the "Travels of Cosmo III. in England." An index to the travels of all foreigners in England

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would be of great use. In some of the obscurest there were curious facts lying hid. In Pinkerton's "Travels" there was a narrative of a German student who walked through England and wrote an account, which all present who had not read might be recommended to read. The principal object of that meeting was to obtain new members and more funds. He should hope for some assistance from America. There was no community on the face of the earth among whom the hat for contributions was so systematically passed round. Their libraries and their colleges were supported by individual contributions; they had nothing from Government. Therefore, there might be some other collection for the moment which would obstruct their own, but eventually they could look for help from America, both in work and in money. It was a great pleasure for him to be requested to preside at that meeting, as a recognition of the cosmopolitanism of the republic of letters, and it was still further pleasure that it expressed the good feeling between two countries which he always loved to cherish, between two countries which should have no rivalry except in common pride of ancestry and in competition in all good works. Resolutions were passed advocating the reference to a committee of a plan for indexing Roman remains in Britain, and another for providing an office for the Society. Lord Alfred Churchill proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, and trusted that the presence of the American Minister would give the desired help to the Society, which had been doing valuable work in the dark. The early history of England was so replete with incidents that were common to both nations that they might fairly ask for the help of the American nation. Mr. Lowell was elected President of the Society, and a list of the council and officers was adopted. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Hyde Clarke, Mr. C. Walford, Mr. Ernest Thomas, Mr. H. T. Wood, Mr. H. B. Wheatley (director and secretary of the Society), Mr. Solly F.R.S. (treasurer), Mr. Ashby, Mr. Gomme, Professor Hales, Mr. Coote, and other gentlemen.

#### PROVINCIAL.

NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—July 28.—Mr. J. Clayton in the chair.—Mr. R. Carr-Ellison read a Paper on "Anglo-Saxon Names and Roman Roads."—The Chairman said that at their meeting in May last a Paper was read on Centurial Stones. This paper had drawn comments from the other side of the Atlantic which required commenting upon. He proposed to read the following Paper on the subject—"At our meeting on the 24th of May last a Paper was read on the subject of Centurial Stones found on the Roman Wall. Some notice of that paper seems to have been carried across the Atlantic, and has produced a letter addressed to the editor of the *Newcastle Journal*, dated from Toronto, and bearing the anonymous signature of "A Graduate," presumed to be of that University. That letter, so far as the matter it contains, would not have required or received our notice, but as the writer professes to write with the authority of Dr. McCaul, the President of that University, our respect for that name forbids our allowing the letter in question to pass unnoticed. It

will be recollected that Dr. McCaul, in his book on "Britanno-Roman Inscriptions," when treating of the centurial stones found in the Roman Wall in Northumberland and Cumberland, places before the public two propositions, one of them affirmative and the other negative, to which, we are assured by the Graduate, Dr. McCaul still adheres. The affirmative proposition is, that the object of these stones is to mark the soldiers' quarters. The negative proposition is, that the inscriptions on these stones are not in honour or in memory of any one. In support of the affirmative proposition Dr. McCaul uses no argument, neither does the Graduate who addresses the editor of the *Newcastle Journal*; but if the learned doctor, after having been informed, as he has been, that these stones are, with a trifling exception, not found in stations or encampments but in the face of the open wall, and frequently in localities quite unfit for soldiers' quarters, still adheres to this proposition, then, as there are now no Roman soldiers to be frozen to death in the quarters he allots to them, we must leave the learned doctor original and alone in the enjoyment of his theory, and proceed to deal with the negative proposition—that, that these stones, each bearing the name of a centurion, are in honour or memory of nobody. Assuming for a moment that this is the case, that they were erected in honour or memory of nobody, they must, notwithstanding, have been erected by somebody; but this the Graduate declines to admit unless we can show that the word fecit or posuit, or their initials, are inscribed on the stones, as well as the name of centurion. By a parity of reasoning, Dr. McCaul would be deprived of the credit of being the author of the book "Britanno-Roman Inscriptions, with Critical Notes," because he has not placed before his name on the title-page the words 'written by.' The Graduate also requires that the measurement, in paces or feet, of the work performed by the centurion and his companions should be inscribed on the stone, as essential to the expression of his purpose. By a parity of reasoning, when a monument shall be erected in honour and memory of Dr. McCaul, in order to give effect to its object, the number of lectures delivered by the learned doctor must be expressed on the face of the monument! Ordinary mortals who have inspected these centurial stones, and the localities in which they have been found, believe they have been placed in the wall by the centurion whose name they respectively bear in his own honour, and that for that purpose it was quite superfluous to refer to the work done by the centurion and his company, its extent or dimensions. The Graduate of Toronto brings to our notice what Dr. McCaul calls in his book the 'astonishing expansions' by Horsley of the inscriptions on the two centurial stones found at or near the Roman mancunium in Lancashire, but he omits all reference to the still more astonishing expansions by Camden of these inscriptions. Camden was Head Master of the Westminster School, and Clarendieu King-at-Arms in the Herald's College, and he wrote his "Britannia" in the sunshine of royal patronage. Horsley was a schoolmaster and Presbyterian minister at the small market town of Morpeth, where, by the exercise of his talents and industry, and unaided by patrons or subscribers, he achieved the composition of his immortal work

"Britannia-Romana." It is obvious that Horsley has not given sufficient consideration to these two inscriptions, "Aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus."

**BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.**—The annual meeting of this Society was held at Stroud on the 21st July and two following days. After the purely business part of the meeting had been transacted, the members and associates proceeded to Minchinhampton Common, where the pit-dwellings were examined. Here, in pre-historic ages, dwelt a savage race, when the vale was one dense forest. Implements of iron were as yet unknown, and the forest trees defied the hatchets of the pit-dwellers. Minchinhampton church having been visited, the party returned to Stroud. On the second day the members visited Woodchester, where they had the opportunity of inspecting the Roman villa which has been depicted with such care by Lyons, from whose account the following particulars are gleaned:—"The earliest mention of this pavement is in the additions to Camden's 'Britannia,' published in 1695, by Bishop Gibson, also by Sir Robert Atkyns, in his 'History of Gloucestershire.' About 1784 a small part of the pavement was uncovered, containing figures of an elephant and several birds, but was entirely destroyed by wet and frost. In 1793, in digging a vault for Mr. John Wade, of Pud-hill (now Park-hill), a considerable portion of the pavement was laid open; and in the spring, 1794, excavations were made in a field adjoining, but were postponed until autumn, and were then continued until summer, 1796, when the foundations of buildings were found extending nearly 500 ft. on the south side of the pavement. The general design is a circular area 25 ft. in diameter, enclosed within a square frame. This circular compartment is surrounded by a Vitruvian scroll, immediately inside which are figures of various beasts, originally twelve in number, on a white ground, with trees and flowers between them; the figures now remaining (1796) are a gryphon, a bear, a leopard, a stag, a tigress, a lion and a lioness, most of which are about 4 ft. in length. Inside this circle are various birds on a white ground. In the four angular spaces between the square border and the circular compartment are the remains of female figures, two of which appear to have been in each of these spaces. When complete the pavement is estimated to have been composed of about 1,500,000 tesserae." This pavement was opened in 1842, again in 1846, and lastly in 1852. From Woodchester the members made their way to Hetty Pegler's Tump and Uley Bury, the one a relic of our British and the other of our Roman predecessors. Owlpen House, the home of the Owlpens and Daunts of past generations was next inspected. On the third day an excursion was made to Painswick Camp and Painswick House. After a visit to Bisley church the members returned homeward by Lypiatt House, where they were received by the president, Mr. J. E. Dorrington. An opportunity was thus given them of seeing an old mansion where it is said the Gunpowder Plot was hatched by Throgmorton, Winter, and Catesby. At the evening meetings at Stroud Papers were read on the following interesting subjects:—"The History of the Woollen Trade," by Mr. C. Playne; "Clothiers' Troubles," by Mr. Clutterbuck; "Old Houses near Stroud," by Mr. C. Playne; "Flint Implements of

the Stroud District," by Mr. Witchell; "The Murder of Edward II. at Berkeley," by Mr. Powell, Q.C.; "Leonard Stanley Church and Priory," by Mr. Middleton; &c.

**DEVONSHIRE ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AND ART.**—This Association held its nineteenth annual meeting at Totnes on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th of July, under the presidency of Dr. H. W. D. Acland, F.R.S. The meeting was a most successful one, and the neighbourhood full of interest, both from its historical associations and geographical features. The number of members who attended the meeting was exceptionally large, and the programme of papers exceedingly good. No less than forty-one reports and papers were presented, all of which will be published in the Association's *Transactions*. Many of these papers related to the locality in which the meeting was held, while others had reference to the geological and physical features of the county. In the geological section the Papers of Messrs. W. Pengelly, R. N. Worth, A. R. Hunt, and W. A. E. Ussher were valuable contributions; while that of the Rev. Treasurer Hawker, entitled "The River of Dart," was full of poetical interest. The papers on local history and associations were contributed by Messrs. E. Windeatt, P. F. S. Amery, R. Dymond, T. W. Windeatt, E. Appleton, John S. Amery, R. W. Cotton, P. Q. Karkeek, and others; while Mr. E. Parfitt, Dr. Lake, F. T. Elsworth, and others offered contributions on natural history, folk-lore, and other subjects of more than passing interest. An animated discussion took place on Mr. R. N. Worth's paper "Were there Druids in Devon?" but on the whole the time available for discussion was very limited owing to the number and great length of the Papers. The Mayor of Totnes (Mr. J. Michelmores) and the Town Council of the borough welcomed the members and offered every hospitality, as did the inhabitants of the town generally. Dr. Acland, of Oxford, the President, delivered his opening address in the Assembly Room at the Seven Stars Hotel. It was a masterly exposition of the present aspect of science, and was warmly applauded. Excursions were arranged for visiting the places and scenes of interest in the neighbourhood. Amongst these the River Dart, Dartmouth Town and Castle, Totnes Castle, Berry Pomeroy Castle, Dartington Hall (the residence of the Champenowne family for many generations), Buckfast Abbey, Brook House and mine, were all visited by large parties. In addition to these more extended excursions, the objects of interest in and about the ancient town of Totnes itself were well patronized. The next meeting of the Association will be held at Dawlish. Communications should be addressed to the Permanent Hon. Sec., Rev. W. Harpley, M.A., F.C.P.S., Clayhanger Rectory, Tiverton.

**LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE RECORD SOCIETY.**—July 29.—Second annual general meeting, held in the audit-room of the Chetham Hospital, Manchester, Mr. James Crossley, F.S.A., President, in the chair. The Annual Report, which was read and adopted, showed that since the last meeting fifty-five new members have joined the Society, which now numbers 275 members. The second volume of the Society's publications, "A List of Wills preserved at

Chester, A.D. 1545 to 1620," edited by Mr. J. P. Earwaker, M.A., F.S.A., and the third volume of "Lancashire Inquisitions post Mortem, Stuart Period, Part I," edited by Mr. J. Paul Rylands, F.S.A., were announced for distribution to the members in August. A long and interesting list of future publications was read; among them a volume indicating the various classes of documents preserved in the Public Record Office, to be edited by Mr. Walford D. Selby. The President pointed out the great value of the work that is being done by the Society, and intimated that an accession to the list of members would be of the greatest possible advantage, as it would enable a larger number of books to be printed in each financial year. Mr. J. Paul Rylands, the Treasurer, submitted the accounts. The following new rule was passed:—"That any member whose subscription shall be two years or more in arrear shall thereupon be removed from this Society, and shall not be re-admitted until all arrears have been paid." The Honorary Secretary of the Society is Mr. J. P. Earwaker, M.A., F.S.A., Withington, near Manchester.

PLYMOUTH INSTITUTION.—July 22.—The members of this Society had their first field-day for the season at Plympton. The party first proceeded, under the guidance of the President (Mr. J. Brooking Rowe) to inspect the remains of the old Priory of St. Peter and St. Paul, founded primarily before the Conquest, but converted into an Augustinian house by Bishop Warewast, and associated not only with the early history of Plymouth, but with the general history of the nation; for while, as the President said, there was a very real sense in which Plympton Priory might be called the cradle of Plymouth, it had given hospitality to many notable men—kings and princes among the number, and most notably to the hero of Poitiers, Edward the Black Prince. Remains of the ancient sea-wall which kept out the waters of the estuary, or "lyn," now called the Laira (that in ancient times used to flow up past the castle), from the Priory grounds, were, he said, still to be found, and with them the remains of an extensive landing-place. Of the Priory Church, which played an important part in the local history, and has many connections with Plymouth, there are but scant vestiges. The foundations of the western doorway were found during the recent erection of a malthouse by the Messrs. Crewes, and are carefully preserved, but shifted a few feet from their original position. In the orchard adjoining are some of the walls of the nave and transepts, and, excavating in front of the spot where stood the high altar, brought to light a very interesting tiled pavement, specimens of which were shown to the company. The church was cruciform, with a central tower, and of considerable dimensions (the Austin monks were great preachers), the nave being 214 feet long by 51½ feet broad, and vaulted. It was built about 1170 by Prior Martin, the fourth prior. Leaving the orchard, the site of the chapter-house, where bishops and princes were buried, was pointed out in the south, and thence (by the courtesy of Mr. Williams) the party visited the quaint house constructed out of the old refectory by throwing a floor midway across the ancient hall, building up a clumsy stack, and dividing the space into rooms. It was

mentioned that this most interesting piece of antiquity is doomed, which is much to be regretted, for the walls are mainly perfect, with early windows, and the undercroft or cellarage is a very characteristic example of Norman vaulting, with a singularly beautiful single Norman arch, the voussiers of which are banded in colour, and bear an incised tooth ornament. This is by far the oldest part of the Priory left; and there is a curious passage by the side of the main vaulting which probably communicated with a building adjoining, now used as a pound-house, but traditionally known as the kitchen of the Priory. — From the monastic ruins the party proceeded, accompanied by the Rev. Merton Smith, the vicar, to the grand old church of Plympton St. Mary, built early in the fourteenth century by the monks, as the parish church of the district, which then embraced a far wider parochial area than now. The church was explained by Mr. Hine to be a good example of the Perpendicular Gothic of the county, exhibiting all its old beauty externally, but having suffered greatly in the interior from the style wherein and the period at which the restoration had been carried out. The beautiful screens, the old carved benches, and the characteristic roof, had all been swept away. There were originally five altars in the church, and the oldest portions were in the chancel and the north chapel—the latter a fact upon which the Rev. Merton Smith commented as decidedly peculiar and not easily accounted for. The interesting old monuments were inspected, and the carving of the Annunciation in the south porch pointed out and explained by Mr. Hine; after which the company wended their way to the third item of interest on the programme—the Castle at Plympton town. Here, standing beneath a magnificent elm upon the mound of the ballum facing the ruins of the keep, the President read extracts from his Paper on Plympton Castle, in which all the ascertainable history of that singularly interesting and perfect fortification are fully set forth. Originally, in all probability, a Celtic earthwork—almost certain in turn Roman, clearly in time Saxon—after the Conquest it was selected as the site of a Norman strength, which succumbed in the wars in the reign of Stephen, and since then has been little other than the ruin which we still see it—perfect as regards its mound and moated earthworks, and still retaining enough of its crumbling masonry to show the full design of the later works. The next point of interest was the fine old Queen Anne mansion built by the Hon. George Treeby—Plympton Hane—for the opportunity of inspecting which they were indebted to the courtesy of Dr. Alldridge. The spacious rooms and elegant and characteristic appointments were much admired; not one of the least features of interest was the laundry, the walls of which are wholly lined with Dutch tiles. From Plympton House to the old Grammar School, with its massive and dignified outline—one of the latest Gothic works of any architectural value erected, in this neighbourhood at any rate—and, with its memories of Reynolds and Northcote and Haydon and Eastlake, such a nursery of art as we have in no other foundation than that of Elize Hele. Mr. Hine pointed out its interesting architectural features, and gave a brief sketch of its history and associations. Next the party visited the



little church of Plympton St. Maurice, which has been recently and (with one questionable exception) admirably restored—the exception being the insertion of a Perpendicular east window in place of the original Decorated one. There are two gun “squints” here, and not only are the rood-loft stairs intact, but the granite base and stairs of the pre-Reformation pulpit still remain attached to a pillar on the south of the nave. It was suggested that a Reynolds window would be an excellent addition here. A move was next made towards the station, taking the Castle, the mound of which had not hitherto been ascended, en route. Most of the company quickly found their way to the keep, and speculated (as usual) on the use of the longitudinal apertures in the ancient walls, which are really hollows left by the decay of the beams inserted firmly to tie the new masonry together, but which have been assigned to all manner of strange uses. A remarkably fine block of jasper, the finest probably ever found in this locality, was also pointed out in the wall.

WORCESTER DIOCESAN ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—This Society made its first excursion for this year on the 18th June, when some of the churches in the neighbourhood of Worcester were visited. Pirton church is a small structure, containing several signs of Norman work in the north entrance door and chancel arch. The benefice is united with that of Croome D’Abitot, which takes its name from the D’Abitot family, who owned it till the fifteenth century, and the church there, built about 1760, contains several large monuments to the Coventry family, from that of the Lord Keeper to the father of the present Earl. The church is situated in Croome Park, at a short distance from the house. At Earl’s Croome there is a very interesting church with Norman work in the north and south doorways, now locked up, and the chancel arch; and in the exterior wall is a small rudely carved sun-dial, evidently of ancient times. The churches of Severn Stoke and Kempsey were also visited. A curious feature in Kempsey church is a flourishing young horse-chestnut tree growing out of the tomb in the chancel of Sir Edmund Wylde. The story is, that a former sexton discovering a boy playing with a chestnut during service, knocked it out of his hand, and lodging on the monument, it took root there.



## The Antiquary's Note-Book.

CURIOUS CITY BEQUESTS.—The *City Press* publishes some curious bequests which have been returned amongst other City parochial charities. John Wardell, in 1656, gave to the Grocers’ Company the White Bear, Walbrook, to pay to the churchwardens of St. Botolph’s, Billingsgate, £4 yearly for an iron and glass lantern with a candle for the direction of passengers to and from the waterside all night long. Elizabeth Brown bequeathed a message in Warwick Lane, charged with the annual payment of £2 10s. for the

poor of the parish of Christchurch, Newgate Street, “during such time as the stone which then lay over the body of her husband should after her burial continue unmoved, or until such time as any other person should be buried under the said stone without the consent of her executors first had in writing.” In 1691 John Hall left to the Weavers’ Company a dwelling-house, with instructions to pay 10s. per annum to the churchwardens of St. Clement, Eastcheap, to provide on the Thursday night before Easter two turkeys for the parishioners, on the occasion of their annual reconciling or love feast (settlement of quarrels or disputes). Giles de Kelsey, in 1377, left money to keep a lamp burning day and night before the “high altar” of the parish church of St. Dionis Backchurch, in Fenchurch Street. William Sevenoak, in 1426, charged ten marks on his house called the “Maiden on the Hoop,” and three tenements in Mincing Lane, to pay for the repairs of St. Dunstan-in-the-East Church and the maintenance of the light of the great beam there; Matthew Earnest left 20s. for a like purpose, and 1d. a piece to five poor persons who should come to his grave on Sundays to pray for his soul. In 1622 Dr. Thomas White gave to the trustees of his bequest, in St. Dunstan-in-the-West, the residue of the rent of a house to provide a dinner for the vicar, the churchwardens, and as many of the ancient parishioners as it would reasonably serve, but the dinner was never to extend to two courses. John Norton gave the residue of income, after certain provisions had been made in bread and money, to be spent by the Stationers’ Company in cakes, wine, and ale, before or after a sermon preached every Ash Wednesday in the parish of St. Faith. Richard Budd, in 1630, bequeathed £300 to be laid out in lands or houses, the rents to be applied in the payment of 3d. apiece, every Friday morning (as far as it would extend), to such of the poor as would resort to hear morning prayers at the parish church of St. Giles’s, Cripplegate. John Bancks left to the parish of St. Michael Bassishaw 13s. 4d. a-year to keep the parish pump in repair. In 1705 Robert Dowe gave £50 to the end that the vicar and churchwardens should for ever, previously to every execution at Newgate, cause a bell to be tolled, and certain words to be delivered to the prisoners ordered for execution.

BORROWED BOOKS.—H. E. complains sadly, in a Rotherham paper, of the habit of friends borrowing books and never returning them. He writes: “I am myself minus several which have been lent at various times to friends some considerable time ago, and I should be glad to have these back in their places on my shelves. It is with a view of keeping the subject before the notice of those to whom it may concern that I trouble you with these lines. Sir Walter Scott once lent a book to a friend, and as he gave it to him begged that he would not fail to return it, adding, good-humouredly, ‘Although most of my friends are bad arithmeticians, they are all good book-keepers.’ In conclusion, I beg to give the following extract from some poet’s witty verses, entitled ‘The Art of Book-keeping’ :—

‘I of my Spenser quite bereft,  
Last winter sore was shaken;  
Of Lamb I’ve but a quarter left,  
Nor could I save my Bacon.

They've pick'd my Locke, to me far more  
 Than Bramah's patent worth ;  
 And now my losses I deplore,  
 Without a Home on earth.  
 They still have made me slight returns,  
 And thus my grief divide ;  
 For oh ! they've cured me of my Burns,  
 And eased my Akenside.  
 But all I think I shall not say,  
 Nor let my anger burn ;  
 For as they have not found me Gay,  
 They have not left me Sterne."

UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.—Various attempts have been made at different times to introduce a system of writing which should "roll back the curse of Babel," and make all men able to converse with their fellows, whatever their country and tongue. One of the most recent, and also most ingenious, systems was devised by the late Mrs. (Catherine) Fitzgerald, a daughter of the first Lady Talbot de Malahide. It was printed about the year 1820, at Bath, by J. Holloway, engraver and copper-plate printer, Union Street, and does not appear to have ever been actually published. No copy of the work is to be found in the British Museum. Its title-page runs thus : "The Description of and Explanation of a Universal Character or Manner of Writing, that may be intelligible to the inhabitants of every country, although ignorant of each other's language, and which is to be learnt with facility, because founded on a simple and easy mode of classifying our ideas, and requiring but few arbitrary signs." The book is in quarto, and comprises a preface explanatory in detail of the plan and principle on which it proceeds, and is accompanied by fifteen plates, giving examples of the Universal Language as applied to the Apostles' Creed, the Ten Commandments, the first chapter of Genesis, some simple and easy Fables, &c.

OVERCROWDING IN LONDON IN PAST TIMES.—In the Record Room of the Town Clerk of London a series of books, nine in number, is preserved, entitled the *Remembrancia*. These books contain copies of correspondence between important bodies and individuals of distinction on matters relating to the government of the City, its usages, customs, and public buildings, and embrace the period between the years 1579 and 1664. Upon the recommendation of the Library Committee, the Corporation have published an analytical index to this series, prepared by Mr. W. H. Overall, the librarian, assistance having been given in the compilation of the biographical notes, which are numerous and valuable, by Mr. Reginald Hanson, F.S.A., chairman of the committee. The endeavours to prevent overcrowding—indeed, to prevent any addition to the number of inhabitants—appear to have been continuous. Dated October, 1632, there is a petition to the Lords of the Council complaining of the multitude of newly-erected tenements in Westminster, the Strand, Covent Garden, Holborn, St. Giles's, Wapping, Ratcliffe, Limehouse, Southwark, and other places, which had brought great numbers of people from other parts, especially of the poorer sort, and was a great cause of beggars and other loose persons swarming about the City, who were harboured in these out-places. That by these multitudes of new erections the prices of

victuals were greatly enhanced, and the greater part of their soil was conveyed by the sewers in and about the City, and so fell into the Thames, to the great annoyance of the inhabitants and of the river. That if any pestilence or mortality should happen, the City was so compassed in and straightened with these new buildings that it might prove very dangerous to the inhabitants. They therefore prayed the Council to consider the great inconvenience of these new erections, and to be a means to the king that some restraint might be had.—*Builder*.

## Antiquarian News.

Sir Richard Wallace has presented a loan collection of pictures, of the value of £30,000, to the Ipswich Fine Art Gallery.

Dr. Henry Woodward, F.R.S., has succeeded Mr. G. R. Waterhouse as keeper of the geological department in the British Museum.

The new choir stalls in Rochester cathedral, in memory of the late Mr. Philip Cazenove, have been completed.

The Bishop of Lincoln lately reopened the church of St. Mary, Marston, Lincolnshire, restored at the expense of the Thorold family.

Her Majesty the Queen has consented to place a stained-glass window in St. Mary's Church, Bury St. Edmunds, in memory of one of her royal ancestors who is interred there.

Mr. Ebsworth is busy with another volume, to be called "One Hundred Years of Molash Records, 1781 to 1880: being the Burial Registers of Molash Parish, near Ashford, Kent."

A splendid bronze head, life-size, has been found near Olympia. It is the first specimen of the head of a victor in the Olympian games ever found in perfect preservation. It wears the laurel crown.

It is resolved to remove the monuments of the Richelieu family into a side chapel from the nave of the Church of the Sorbonne at Paris, that of the great Cardinal alone being left in its present position.

Additional antiquities excavated by Mr. Rassam have arrived at the British Museum. They principally come from Kouyunjik. Among them are three terra-cotta cylinders of Sennacherib, and an Assyrian helmet of bronze.

In making some excavations in the cathedral precincts at Rochester the workmen have come across what is believed to be the site of a Saxon cemetery, and have unearthed several human skulls and teeth, huge boars' tusks, and coins.

M. Eugene Hucher announces for early publication an elaborate work on painted glass, entitled "Peinture sur Verre." It will be copiously illustrated with engravings on wood by the best French and English artists.

M. Jules Verne is about to visit the province of Oran in order to explore the marble quarries of

Kleber. He hopes to collect the necessary materials for a work to be entitled "A Journey to the Land of Marble."

A collation of the documents which relate to Lichfield, Lincoln, Exeter, and Wells Cathedral, by the Rev. Herbert E. Reynolds, librarian of Exeter Cathedral, is now in the press, and will shortly be published.

The Manor House, Stoke Newington, where Edgar Poe and other celebrities went to school, and which tradition connects with the times of Queen Elizabeth and the Commonwealth, is in course of demolition, to make way for a row of shops.

A silver spoon, supposed to date from the fourth century of the Christian era, and to be a relic of an Alemannic burial-ground, has lately been found in a field near Lasbach, in Baden. It is believed that the spoon was originally deposited in one of the graves.

Mr. William Andrews, of Hull, author of "Historic Romance," "Strange Stories of the Midlands," &c., has arranged to contribute a series of *curiosa*, under the title of "The World of Oddities," simultaneously to a large number of provincial newspapers.

The "Local Notes and Queries" department of the *Nottingham Daily Guardian*, conducted by Mr. J. P. Briscoe, F.R.H.S., the Nottingham Public Librarian, is receiving much support from the local archaeologists. Already a large amount of matter which will be of service to the future historian of this county has been collected.

Few people know the ultimate destination of the stones of the Paris Bastille when that fortress was destroyed. Eighty-nine miniature Bastilles—one for every department of France—were constructed out of a few of them, and the remainder were utilised in building the Pont Louis XVI., now the Pont de la Concorde.

We are requested to state, in reference to the recent exhibition of Art Treasures at the Mansion House (see p. 14, *ante*), that the whole of the Japanese curiosities were exhibited by Mr. Pfouder, of the Nipon Japanese Institute, 1, Cleveland Row, the author of "Some Account of Japan and its People, Ancient and Modern."

On a little *bonheur de jour* table to which he succeeded, the Duke of Portland, it is stated, recently paid probate duty at a valuation of 10,000 guineas. The table is 2 ft. wide, 2 ft. 9 in. high, and 18 in. deep. The top, frieze, and back are overlaid with old Sèvres plaques, and the mounts are very highly chased and gilt.

The first volume of a new History of Yorkshire, is announced for publication. The work, which is compiled exclusively from the public records by General Plantagenet-Harrison, will be illustrated by a large number of engravings of ancient manor houses, churches, bridges, &c., together with the armorial bearings of the principal families.

Mr. John Guest, F.S.A., author of the "Historic Notices of Rotherham," which was recently reviewed in our pages (see THE ANTIQUARY, vol. i. p. 167), died very suddenly on the 18th of July at his residence at Rotherham. The learned gentleman, who was

upwards of eighty years of age, was a diligent worker in the fields of historical research.

A "Turner Fund" has been started in aid of the widow and eleven children of the late W. H. Turner, who, we regret to say, are left totally unprovided for. Subscriptions can be sent to the Rev. H. O. Cox, Bodley's Librarian, 17, Beaumont Street, Oxford; J. Galpin, Esq., Mayor; The London and County Bank; or to the Old Bank, Oxford.

The writing table which the Queen commanded to be made out of the timbers of the *Resolute* has been finished, and will shortly be presented to the President of the United States "as a memorial of the courtesy and loving-kindness which dictated the offer of the *Resolute*." The table will form part of the permanent furniture of the White House.

The Historical Antiquarian Society of Grisons have lately added to the treasures of their museum one of the few Gothic altar shrines that still remain in Eastern Switzerland. It was formerly in a chapel belonging to the Mesolcina family, and has been purchased by the society from the present proprietor of the chateau, of which the chapel forms a part.

An exhibition of ecclesiastical art will take place at Leicester during the forthcoming Church Congress, opening on September 27 and closing on October 2. An important feature of the exhibition will be a loan collection of ancient church plate, mediæval silversmith's work, embroidery, and similar objects, towards which some well-known collectors will contribute.

A correspondent writes to *Notes and Queries*:—It may be as well to chronicle the fact, that the Bible on which Her Majesty Queen Victoria took the Coronation Oath is in the possession of Rev. J. M. Sumner, rector of Buriton, Hants. This interesting relic came to him from his father, the late Dr. Sumner, Bishop of Winchester, to whom it was given after the Coronation.

A Society for the Encouragement of the study of the history of Birmingham is about to be established in that town. The Birmingham Historical Society—such is the title of the new undertaking—is to meet periodically to receive and discuss papers. Mr. E. A. Freeman has agreed to be the first president. The subscription is fixed at 5s., and the first general meeting will be held in October.

It is asserted that the ancestors of Bonaparte belonged to the illustrious family of Cardinal Bona, who flourished about the middle of the seventh century, and was in the highest veneration for his learning and piety. It is added, that in the armorial bearings of Cardinal Bona there are three fleurs-de-luce, the same as in the arms of the Bourbons. If this be true, the fact is singular to say the least.

The death of Mr. James Imlach, a bookseller at Banff, and a local antiquary, merits, the *Athenæum* says, a passing notice. He wrote an unpretentious but interesting "History of Banff" in which he mentions how in early life he collected materials on the life of Macpherson, the Scottish freebooter, celebrated by Burns, for Sir Walter Scott, and how the novelist was led to abandon his project.

The old Town Hall, Leicester, which possesses some fine William and Mary carvings, was lately threatened with demolition; but the Committee of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings say they have taken such action in the matter as to save it, for a time at least. In this old house one is shown the hanging stage on which Shakspeare is said to have read his plays before Queen Elizabeth.

The Dean and Chapter of Wells Cathedral have entrusted the publication of their "Ordinal and Statutes" to Rev. H. E. Reynolds, the librarian of Exeter Cathedral. The MS. is kept in the library of Lambeth Palace, and is of special interest, having been compiled by order of Archbishop Laud, in 1634, from ancient documents belonging to Wells cathedral, which have been missing since the Rebellion.

A slate tablet, upon which are inscribed the names of the nineteen Princes of Wales, together with the dates of their births, has been placed near the chamber where Edward II. is traditionally reported to have been born, in Carnarvon Castle. The expense has been defrayed by Mr. E. S. Parry, who was High Sheriff of Carnarvonshire in 1868, in which year the Prince and Princess of Wales paid a visit to Carnarvon Castle.

An announcement was made in the Report of the English Dialect Society for 1879, that Mr. Charles Henry Poole, B.C.L., F.R.S.L., had undertaken the compilation of a glossary of Staffordshire dialectical words. The glossary is now ready for issue, and will shortly be followed by a work on Staffordshire superstitions, folk-lore, &c., from Mr. Poole's pen, similar in plan and arrangement to the same author's "Legends of Somerset."

The five-light window at the east end of Archbishop Rokeby's chapel in the church at Halifax has been filled with stained glass, as a memorial to the late Mr. John Waterhouse. The window is by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, of London. There are now twenty-eight stained glass windows in the church, including six in the clerestory, and another to Archdeacon Musgrave is about to be placed at the west end of the south aisle.

We understand that the *Bradford Times*, a high-class provincial weekly newspaper, discontinued some ten years ago, will, on the 2nd of October next, be resuscitated under the management of Mr. W. H. Hatton, F.R.A.S. Amongst the new features announced are several specially interesting to antiquaries, including archæological notes, papers on Yorkshire folk-lore and historical events, and notes and queries in connection with local subjects.

Mr. John Henry Parker, C.B., advises the people of Liverpool not to be in a hurry to build their cathedral, but "go on with the choir only, finishing it quickly, establishing service, and having a collection before each Communion for the completion of the building." He recommends them then to proceed with the rest of the building as money comes in—first with the west front, and lastly the nave, which, Mr. Parker says, was the old Christian custom.

A manuscript of the Gospels, written on purple parchment in silver ink, and adorned with miniatures, was recently discovered in Calabria by Messrs. O. von Gebhardt and A. Harnack. A set of reproductions of the miniatures has just been published at Leipsic, and a collation of the text is promised. The MS. contains St. Matthew and St. Mark. The discoverers fix the end of the fifth century or beginning of the sixth for both the miniatures and the text, a claim which is not likely to pass unchallenged.

Messrs. Christie and Manson announced for sale at their rooms in King Street, during the week, August 6-13, almost all the family treasures of Wimpole Hall—the services of plate, historical portraits, books, and engravings collected during the past century and a half by the successive Earls of Hardwicke. Many of the portraits are fine specimens of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Hogarth, Sir James Thornhill, &c., and are described in Dr. Waagen's work on English Picture Galleries. The sale, however, was countermanded.

Mr. G. Buckler has lately issued the third section of "Colchester Castle a Roman Building." It is a synopsis of his previous pamphlets on the same subject, in 1876 and 1877, and a register of many points which have been under discussion for thirty years past. In a prefatory note we are told that it is offered more particularly to those who regard Colchester Castle, the oldest and the noblest monument of the Romans in Britain, as a monument of national importance.

The parish church of Laughton, Leicestershire, has been reopened, after restoration. The building is of the Early English period. The side-aisles and chancel-arch had ceased to exist. The chancel has now been rebuilt, and paved with encaustic tiles, and a new chancel-arch has been inserted. The roof, windows, doorways, and all the fittings are new. At the west end an old window, formerly bricked up, has been opened out, and filled with stained glass. The cost of the work has been about £1,400.

Mr. W. J. Davis, of Painswick, has in the press a work on the history and topography of that parish. It will extend to upwards of 300 pages, and will contain numerous illustrations, lithographed from sketches taken expressly for the work; as also *facsimiles* of autographs, maps, plans, &c. Mr. Davis's new book, on which the author, a well-known Gloucestershire antiquary, has been engaged for many years, will be issued under the title of "Short Notes on Painswick."

Professor Mommsen's library has been accidentally burnt. Among the literary treasures, which have been destroyed are manuscripts of Jorandes, or Jordanus "De Getarum et Gothorum rebus gestis," belonging to the Vatican Library and to a College at Cambridge. The sixth volume of Mommsen's "History of Rome," ready for press, was also consumed by the fire, like the second volume of Niebuhr's History, which was burnt in 1830. The copies of Latin inscriptions collected by various palæographers for the *Corpus Inscriptionum* have been partly saved.



During the restoration of Blenkinsopp Castle, Northumberland, which has just been carried out for the owner, Captain W. B. Coulson, some interesting discoveries have been made. The old castle, which is of Norman architecture, was built of stones from the Roman wall and stations. In thinning some of the walls, which were six feet four inches in thickness, some Roman tablets and other remains were found to have been used as common walling stones. Sketches of the stones and inscriptions were sent by the architect to the Rev. Dr. Bruce.

Mr. William Andrews, F.R.H.S., editor of the *Hull Miscellany*, has in an advanced state of preparation a volume of "Miscellanea," consisting of a selection of the most important articles which have appeared in the weekly pages of the magazine under his care. Many interesting antiquarian Papers from the pens of the editor, Dr. Spencer Hall, J. P. Briscoe, F.R.H.S., W. E. A. Axon, F.R.S.L., John Brent, F.S.A., T. B. Trowsdale, W. H. Hatton, F.R.H.S., and a number of other writers on old world lore will be included.

In July, in accordance with an ancient and annual custom, the Swan Masters of the Crown and the Dyers' and Vintners' Companies of the City of London proceeded up the Thames in skiffs, for the purpose of marking the cygnets upon the river. This "swan upping" excursion commenced upon the west side of London Bridge and terminated at Henley. At Windsor the capturing and marking of the swans created some little commotion along the waterside, five boats' crews in festive array being engaged in the work of "nicking." The jackets of the men on the Queen's skiff were of bright scarlet, the Dyers' uniform was dark blue, and the Vintner's red.

Two large gold dishes, of great interest to antiquaries, have been temporarily lent to the Science and Art Museum, Dublin, by Mr. Charles Kennedy, of Mullantine. The larger one, measuring two feet nine inches in diameter, is said to be the wedding present of the Dauphin of France to Mary Queen of Scots, and to have been given by the latter to Gilbert Kennedy, Earl of Cassillis, a title now held by the Marquis of Ailsa. The smaller dish is two feet in diameter, and contains in the centre a representation of the Adoration of the Magi in high relief. The larger dish contains in the centre a full-faced portrait in relief.

The following details respecting Dr. Allibone's "Dictionary of British and American Authors" will be found of interest. The first volume contains notices of 17,444 authors, A to J, in 1,005 pages; the second, K to S, chronicles 18,150 authors, in 1,316 pages; the third, T to Z, has notices of 7,550, occupying 814 pages. There are in this last volume forty indexes of subjects from Agriculture to Voyages. The whole work contains about 3,300 pages. The manuscript, as copied by Mrs. Allibone for the press, occupied 19,044 foolscap pages, with a few pages in large quarto. Dr. Allibone has placed about 700 Smiths in his Dictionary, ninety-two of whom are named John.

"A disappointed American" writes thus to the *Times*, complaining of the want of historic knowledge in the guides who conduct strangers over the Tower of Lon-

don:—"Sir,—The dream of every English-speaking boy is that he may, some time, view the Tower of London, made sacred by ten thousand historical associations. Yesterday, after over thirty years' waiting, I anticipated the fruition of my dream; but what was my surprise and disappointment when the guide devoted nearly all his time to describing the artistic arrangement of bayonets, swords, ramrods, and gunlocks, slurring over or omitting the weightier matters! Why, every stone is replete with historic interest! Cannot a more historical exhibition of this greatest of all historical spots be made?"

Our correspondent at Toronto writes with respect to Chaucer's Astrolabe (see vol. i. p. 237):—"I feel much obliged for the kind insertion in THE ANTIQUARY of my appeal for information on the subject of the exact form of the Astrolabe, as described by Chaucer. I have since had access to Mr. Brae's edition of Chaucer's Treatise, as also to the Early English Text Society's edition; from which, conjointly with the aid of the numerous and admirable diagrams contained therein, I have been enabled to form the clear idea of the instrument which I desired to have. My difficulty, I see now, arose from not detecting that it was a planisphere contrivance of which Chaucer was speaking, and not a sphere. Curiosity on the point in question was awakened in me from the accidental finding, not long since, of an ancient astrolabe (simply for taking altitudes) here, which, with good reason, is supposed to have been lost in 1613 by Samuel Champlain, the founder of Quebec, during one of his tours of exploration."

The workmen employed in the excavation of the foundations of the new inn to be built on the site of the old Bricklayers' Arms, at the corner of the Old Kent and the Bermondsey New Roads, lately made some discoveries which are of no little value to the lovers of antiquities. The site, which is the property of the Corporation of the City of London, has been occupied by an inn bearing the same name for upwards of 600 years, and on sinking down for the new foundations traces of no fewer than four different foundations have been discovered. At a depth of about 14 ft. the workmen came upon foundations which evidently belonged to the first house. These were 5 ft. 3 in. in thickness, the bricks and mortar being in excellent preservation. On removing these a thick stratum of deers' antlers, some of very large size, and bones, were found. Later on, in the part facing the Old Kent Road, the corresponding portion of the foundations was reached; and here what is described as a beautiful necklace was discovered, also a large number of copper and some gold and silver coins. Built in these old foundations were a number of bottles and jugs, of a remote period, and in a fine state of preservation.

It is probable that an interesting Cyprian claimant is about to appear. Count Mocenigo, "head of one of the most ancient families in Venice," maintains that he has a right to pretty nearly all the best bits of the island, and already he and his agents have begun to attack the British Government about the matter. He describes himself as the lineal descendant of the daughter of Cornaro, the Doge of Venice, who, in 1468, married one of the Lusignans, and thus became Queen of Cyprus. He says that he is also a

descendant of Cardinal Marco Cornaro, who bought the island from the Knights Hospitallers. It may be open to doubt if the Cardinal could have had any legitimate offspring; and then it is certain that the Lusignans have representatives bearing the family name now living, who would surely have a prior claim as descendants in the male line. So far as England is concerned, it is not very clear how the dispute can affect her, for the Kings and Queens of Cyprus were all dispossessed by the Turk, from whom we in a measure lease the island. It is with the descendants of those who conquered the place, and not with the tenants at will, that Count Mocenigo should fight out his case.

Among the various metropolitan mansions advertised for sale is Harcourt House, Cavendish Square, the somewhat eccentric residence of the late eccentric Duke of Portland. It covers, along with its stables and out-buildings, upwards of an acre of ground, and besides a noble entrance hall and the usual regulation apartments of a large house, "a suite of seven handsome reception-rooms, of the Queen Anne period, on the garden front." The house was built originally by Fox, Lord Bingley, after whom it was called Bingley House, and the original design for the mansion may be seen in the large edition of "Pennant's London" in the print-room of the British Museum. It was afterwards purchased by Earl Harcourt, who made it his town residence. In the *New Critical Review*, early in the present century, it is spoken of as "one of the most singular pieces of architecture about the town, and rather like a convent than the residence of a man of quality;" and it is remarked in Cassell's "Old and New London," that "of late its seclusion has been increased by three high walls which have been raised behind the house, the chief object of which appears to be to screen the Duke's stables and horses from the public gaze."

Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods lately sold at their rooms, in King Street, St. James's Square, a quantity of tapestry. The best prices were as follow:—A large panel of early Flemish tapestry, with the Triumph of Justice, a composition of numerous allegorical figures, and inscription on the top on a scroll, 180gs. (Greene); another panel, with the figure of Fortitude in a chariot drawn by lions, 140gs. (Greene); another panel, with figures praying for the safety of a ship, 130gs. (Greene);—these three panels were from the designs of A. Mantegna. Four panels of old Brussels tapestry, representing Elymas the Sorcerer struck blind, Paul and Barnabas at Lystra, St. Paul preaching at Athens, and St. Peter and St. Paul at the Beautiful Gate, in one panel, and the Miraculous Draught of Fishes, a small upright panel, after the cartoons of Raffaele, 130gs. (Ellis); three panels of Aubusson tapestry, illustrating the history of Tobit, £68 (White); a panel of Brussels tapestry, with Neptune, Amphitrite, and her chariot drawn by sea horses, cupids, and nymphs, £88 (Vivian); a large panel *en suite*, with Diana and her nymphs, £50 (Birch); another panel *en suite*, with Apollo and the Muses in a landscape background, £95 (Birch); a large panel of old Brussels tapestry, with a group of Apollo and the Muses in a landscape, with border of brown and green ornaments, £71 8s. (Hamberger); a panel of old Brussels tapestry, a composition of eight life-sized

figures, with architectural border, signed Jean Raes, £21 (Bell); an upright panel of Brussels tapestry, with peasants putting fish in a barrel, after Teniers, £28 10s. (Levy).

The Geneva correspondent of the *Times* writes under date July 20:—"The Historical-Antiquarian Society of Grisons have lately added to the treasures of their museum one of the few Gothic altar shrines that still remain in Eastern Switzerland. It was formerly in a chapel belonging to the Mesolcina family, and has been purchased by the society from the present proprietor of the château, of which the chapel forms a part. The shrine is divided into three parts. On the plinth is a painting in oil of the handkerchief of St. Veronica held by two angels, and on the triptych and side shrines are portraits, also in oil, of St. Stephen and St. Anthony. The inside of the shrine is gilt, and the gilding is in excellent preservation. The interior contains figures, carved in wood, of St. Nicholas, St. Maria, and St. Catherine, their names being indicated in the later Gothic characters. Two other figures are carved on the reverse part of the side shrines, but the names of the saints whom they are intended to represent are not given. On the crown of the shrine are carved seven busts, supposed to be those of the founders or patrons of the chapel. The barettes of two of the number mark them out as priors of St. Victor; two others wear clerical costumes, the remaining four being habited as civilians. With the exception of some slight damages to a few of the figures, which can easily be made good, the shrine is exceedingly well preserved. The carvings and paintings are well executed, and belong to the same style of art, and probably to the same age, as the decorations of the cathedral altar of Coire and the altar of the church of St. Lucius at Churwalden."

A collection of fine old silver plate was recently sold by Messrs. Debenham, Storr, and Sons, in King Street, Covent Garden. There were many choice specimens of the reign of Charles II., Queen Anne, and of later dates, for which there was a spirited competition. The prices of the principal lots were as follow:—Lot 846, a very beautiful miniature bowl of ancient hammered work, 1729, at 25s. 6d. per oz. Lot 848, a set of four shell-shaped salts on scroll feet, marked I. H. crowned, 15s. per oz. Lot 854, an ancient hammered bowl with mark in fine preservation, 1698, 19s. per oz. Lot 856, a shaped circular cake tray with arms and date mark in centre, 1696, 30s. per oz. Lot 859, an old rat-tail gravy spoon, 19 in. long, fine mark, 1687, 21s. per oz. Lot 861, nine rat-tail dessert spoons, mark C. S. on lozenge, date unknown, 21s. per oz. Lot 862, six miniature tea or egg spoons, date unknown, 20 oz. 4 dwt., fetched 5gs. Lot 863, a pair of 9½ in. church patens, Charles II., 1681, 40s. per oz. Lot 864, an ancient cake tray or shallow bowl, 9½ in. in diameter, 16s. per oz. Lot 865, six three-pronged forks, Charles II., 1681, 21s. per oz. Lot 867, a set of four Jacobean candlesticks (the original engraved weight proved these to have been made without nozzles), 1687, 20s. per oz. Lot 869, a pair of Charles II. candlesticks with curious faceted bases, 1674, 22s. per oz. Lot 870, a most beautiful cream ewer, supported on a tripod of lions' heads and paws, the cauldron or body and handle

being covered with original chased decoration., 84s. per oz. Lot 877, a handsome shell pattern soup ladle, eagle head handle, 18s. per oz. Lot 882, an antique sugar bowl, beautifully fluted and chased, on tripod of lion's head and claw feet, 30s. per oz.

*Temple Bar* for August has a paper on the "Romance of Literary Discovery," which contains several anecdotes of interest to antiquaries. In Westphalia a monk came accidentally upon the Histories of Tacitus, and to this happy chance we are indebted for one of the most priceless volumes of antiquity, a work which has had more influence on modern prose literature than any single book in the world. One of Horace's Odes was discovered sticking to an early impression of Cicero's "Offices"—though not, of course, a unique impression, the earliest we have. Part of the *Odyssey* of Homer was found grasped in the hand of a mummy at Monpelout. A very singular discovery in the fifteenth century created for a moment the impression that the lost books of Livy were on the point of turning up again. The tutor of the Marquis de Bonville chanced to be playing tennis. In the course of the game he noticed that his racquet-bat was made of parchment which was covered with writing. He had the curiosity to attempt to decipher it, and in a short time he discovered that it was a piece of historical Latin prose. He was a good and widely-read scholar; he saw that the style was the style of Livy, and as soon found that the fragment was evidently part of the lost books. He instantly hurried off to the racquet-maker; but all was in vain. The man could only tell him that he had fallen in with a mass of parchment, and that all the parchment had long since been "used up"—had passed into racquet-bats. For the preservation of the celebrated *Digest* of the Emperor Justinian we are indebted to some Pisan soldiers, who came upon it amid the débris of a city which they had besieged and taken in Calabria; whilst the "Ethiopica" of Heliodorus was found, during the sack of Open, in 1526, lying in the streets, begrimed with dirt and trampled under the feet of the comrades of the soldiers, who ultimately picked it up and carried it into Germany.

A discovery of some ancient tombs has recently been made at Assens, a village of Canton Vaud, in Switzerland. The Geneva correspondent of the *Times* says that they are supposed to have formed part of a Burgundian burying-ground. These tombs are hollowed out of the rock on a hill at the entrance of the village, about 3 ft. below the soil. They are each two metres long and eighty centimetres wide. At the head of each grave is a flat stone, dressed, but bearing no inscription. The bones are disposed in the ordinary way, as if the bodies to which they belonged had been laid down in a horizontal position, and not vertically, as in some tombs lately opened at Chamblandes, in the same canton. Fragments of tibiae, femurs, and the clavicles were found, but no skulls. One of the tombs contained the bones of an adult and an infant, presumably of a mother and her child. Among the objects found are pieces of curiously wrought and chased metal and silver rivets, the remains, probably, of a warrior's glaive and sword-belt. In another of the tombs was a bell-mouthed vase of the capacity of half a litre, black as to its exterior, but in substance

yellow. Whether the material of which it is composed be stone or burnt earth has not been determined. Inside as well as outside there are traces of lozenge-shaped figures executed apparently with some graving tool. The chief interest of these tombs consists in the fact that they are almost certainly coeval with the arrival of the Burgundians in the Jura country in the fifth century, whither they were called by the aboriginal inhabitants to repopulate the land, almost depopulated by the invasion of the Allemani. Being for the most part shepherds and hunters, they dwelt chiefly on the mountain slopes and in elevated valleys. The plateau of Mount Jorat appears to have been one of their most important settlements, and there can be little doubt that the origin of Assens, as well as of Cheseaux, where also Burgundian tombs have been found, dates back some 1,400 years.

On the 14th of August the last stone of the cross ornamenting the top of the pinnacle of the second of the two great spires of Cologne Cathedral was finally fixed in its place. Begun on August 14, 1248, it has thus taken no less than six hundred and thirty-two years to complete the gigantic structure. After the main portion had been consecrated in 1322 but little progress was made for centuries. The ancient archbishops of the place, having many churches at their disposal, neglected the finest of them, deterred, as it were, by the transcendent grandeur of the design. Only after the cessation of ecclesiastical rule, and the incorporation of the Rhenish territory with Prussia, was the building taken in hand again. In 1817 King Frederick William the Third bestowed some money on the Cathedral Chapter to enable them to resume operations; in 1842 Frederick William IV., his son and successor, a religious man, revived the undertaking by a solemn inaugural festivity and the donation of a large sum. Since then the completion of the stately pile has been considered a concern of national import, equally dear to Catholics and Protestants, and to be promoted by all religious and political denominations alike. Donations began to flow in more liberally, and after another building period of thirty-two years the great work stands perfect before us. It is, without doubt, the largest and finest edifice in the Gothic style ever reared on German soil, and is amongst the most glorious specimens of the art to be found anywhere. As the last stone was placed, and the flag floated triumphantly on the twin towers, a thrill of enthusiasm pervaded ancient Cologne, the men were seen shaking hands and congratulating each other upon the completion of the fabric. Thanks to the quarrel between the Pope and the Emperor, however, it is doubtful whether the event will be marked by a public solemnity. The Archbishop of Cologne, being amongst the clerical recusants, has been deposed by the State Court, and his clergy will be hardly prevailed upon to participate in rejoicings while their pastor is away. Thus the structure, which forty years ago was regarded as a symbol of German unity, now that unity has been attained, cannot be properly inaugurated because of the dissension created in the act of attaining it.

Messrs. Pattick and Simpson sold at their rooms in Leicester Square, on August 14, two interesting relics of the poet Burns. The first lot was an original poem, entitled "The Friar's Curse," and written by him on

two panes of glass. This poem consists of twenty-eight lines, beginning "Thou whom chance may hither lead," and ending with the couplet—

"Stranger, go; heaven be thy guide!

Quod the Bedesman of Nidside,"

and was written by the poet on two panes of glass in a little pleasure house in the grounds of "Friar's Carse," near Dumfries, the seat of Robert Riddell, Esq., of Glen Riddell. The poem was thought so much of that Burns wrote two or three copies of it (with slight variations), which he gave away to friends. It is published in Currie's edition of the poet's works. The original glass has been inserted between two pieces of plate glass, and placed in a strong oak frame. The genuineness of this is undoubted. With the poem was sold an original drawing in water-colours, by James Storer, of "Friar's Carse," the seat of R. Riddell, Esq., from which the engraving was made which was published in "Views of North Britain illustrative of R. Burns' Works." The other lot was also an original poem, in the poet's autograph, entitled "Elegy on the Death of Captain Matthew Henderson." The poem consists of sixteen stanzas, followed by the "Epitaph," seven stanzas. It will be found printed (with important variations) in Currie's edition of the poet's writings. The poem occupies four folio pages, and is not signed. But an autograph letter of one page 8vo. addressed to a Mr. McMurdo (which accompanies the poem), shows that it was written at "Ellisland, 2nd August, 1790." This letter ran thus:—"Sir,—Now that you are over with the syrens of flattery, the harpies of corruption, and the furies of ambition, these infernal deities that on all sides and in all parties preside over the villainous business of politics, permit a rustic muse to do her best to soothe you with a song. You knew Henderson—I have not flattered his memory. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obliged humble servant, R. BURNS." The two lots fetched respectively £16 and £18 10s.; and it may be interesting to know that the verses on glass have been replaced in the house to which they relate.

Mr. J. Nicholls, of East Harptree, near Bristol—by whom the caverns called Lamb Lair, near that place, were lately re-discovered, after having been lost sight of for about a century, as already mentioned by us (see p. 79, *ante*)—has favoured us with the following description of them, copied from "The Philosophical Transactions and Collections to the end of the year 1700" (page 369):—"The most considerable of these vaults I have known on Mendip Hills is on the most northerly part of them, in a hill called Lamb, lying above the parish of Harptree. Much ore has been formerly raised on this hill; and being told some years since that a very great vault was there discovered, I took six miners with me, and went to see it. First we descended a perpendicular shaft about ten fathoms; then we came into a leading vault, which extends itself in length about forty fathoms; it runs not upon a level, but descending, so that when you come to the end of it, you are twenty-three fathoms deep, by a perpendicular line. The floor of it is full of loose rocks; its roof is firmly vaulted with limestone rocks, having flowers of all colours hanging from them, which present a most beautiful object to

the eye, being always kept moist by the distilling waters. In some parts the roof is about five fathoms in height, in others so low that a man has much ado to pass by creeping. The wideness of it for the most part is about three fathoms. This cavern crosses many veins of ore in its running, and much ore has been thence raised. About the middle of this cavern, on the east side, lies a narrow passage into another cavern, which runs betwixt forty and fifty fathoms in length. At the end of the first cavern a vast cavern opens itself. I fastened a cord about me and ordered the miners to let me down; and upon the descent of twelve or fourteen fathoms I came to the bottom. This cavern is about sixty fathoms in the circumference, above twenty fathoms in height, and above fifteen in length; it runs along after the raikes, and not crossing them, as the leading vault does. I afterwards caused miners to drive forward in the breast of this cavern, which terminates it to the west; and after they had driven about ten fathoms they happened into another cavern, whose roof is about eight fathoms, and in some parts about twelve in height, and runs in length about one hundred fathoms." The flowers mentioned above, our correspondent adds, are beautiful stalactites.



## Correspondence.

### BOOKS CURIOUS AND RARE.—BLAND'S "ESSAY IN PRAISE OF WOMEN."

Mr. Cornelius Walford, in his interesting Paper last month, mentions among those books which he should like to see, an *Essay in Praise of Women*, by J. Bland. The edition he names is an Edinburgh reprint: I have a copy of the first edition by J. Bland, *Professor of Physic*, which is forty-three years earlier, and was printed in London for the Author and sold by J. Roberts in Warwick Lane; J. Batler, att ye Dove in Paternoster Row; J. Jackson, near St. James's Gate; C. King, in Westminster Hall; J. Cox near the Royal Exchange; and C. Corbet near Temple Bar. The book belonged to my mother, Fanny Bland (Bland of Derryquin, co. Kerry); it is dedicated to the Duchess of Portland, and the Dedication is a curiosity even among dedications of that date. The author begins by hoping that the greatness of the subject "will atone for the Meanness of the Author." After paying a general compliment to "Ladies of the highest Rank and most inexpressible Worth; Protectors of Innocence; heartiest Encouragers of Learning; readiest Promoters of Industry; friendliest Vindicators of Truth, Justice, Virtue, and Religion or any Thing else commendable and Praiseworthy (the capitals are all his own), he goes on to say:—"I should do injustice both to your Ladyship and my Subject were I to omit—with humble submission—the begging Leave to lay it (the book) at your Honour's Feet and to court the safest Asylum of Relief upon so pressing an Occasion." This, in a general way, might be thought strong enough, but it is nothing to what follows. He speaks of the "Glories of Your Ancestors, the Renown of Your Family, the



Nobleness of Your Extraction," together with "the most remarkable Blessings of your Birth, as well as the Sublimity of your Education." After several pages more, he almost gives up in despair, "Could I but barely enumerate your almost divine Attributes," he says, "it would swell my dedication into a volume." It is curious to note that, though lavish of capitals, he does not give one to *divine*. Another passage I must quote:—"Madam you enrich the very Cloaths and Jewels you wear. You brighten all the Hemisphere, like the dazzling sun in its full Meridian. Your internal Beauties shine through your Apparel, and illustrate the external ornaments or Decency of your modest Dress to Admiration. Your Virtue recommends Religion to the World, and Religion itself is honoured by your Virtues (the italics are mine). Your pious Example makes others Proselytes," &c. &c. The author dates from *Theobald's Court, Theobald's Road, Red Lyon Square*. He gives a list of authors quoted in his book, among whom are:—Aristotle and Dr. Beveridge, Cicero and Mr. Dykes, Homer and Dr. Kettlewell, Plato and Dr. Patrick, &c. In his Preface to the (female) reader he comes out nearly as strongly in praise of the sex in general as he did in his Dedication when speaking of the Duchess in particular. The book is divided into nine parts, beginning with Industry and ending with Marriage. The Duchess of Portland must have been, from the dates, Lady Elizabeth Noel, daughter of Wrothesley Baptist, Earl of Gainsborough, and wife of Henry, first Duke. Of James Bland, the author, I should be very glad to get some particulars. There is no mention of him in the large "History of the Ancient Family of Bland," by Nicholas Carlisle, London, 1826.

J. F. FULLER, F.S.A.

Brunswick Chambers,  
Dublin.

### CELTIC SUPERSTITIONS.

The writer of the article on "Celtic Superstitions" (see vol. i. p. 209), who imagined that all trivial fond beliefs and superstitions had now passed away, but is astonished to find what an ominous day Saturday is still regarded in Scotland, might have found still further cause for amazement in the *Times* of Saturday, the 1st of May last. The impression for that day contained the unusual number of forty announcements of marriages, twenty-four of which took place on April 29th, but not one on the 30th. Why was this? Because—not the ignorant Irish and Scotch peasantry, but fashionable people in England hold it unlucky to marry in May; and though sailors may no longer object to go to sea on Friday, the educated classes decline to embark on the matrimonial voyage on that day. So the 30th April, being Friday, was as blank of English marriages as is Saturday when it is the last day of the year in Scotland. Rather curiously, however, the next number of the *Times*, for Monday, 3rd May, does contain two announcements of marriages on the 30th April: both, however, were between Presbyterian parties. The same number announces ten more marriages on the 29th.

Referring to same article, the "*geasa*" of the colour white against English royalty might be noted.

M. J. WALHOUSE.

9, Randolph Crescent, Maida Vale, W.

### ASSUMPTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

I send you a drawing of a sculpture of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, discovered at St. Andrew's Church, Sandford-on-Thames, during some restorations effected under the superintendence of Mr. J. Brooks, architect. This is similar to that discovered at Fourhope Church, Herefordshire, of which you gave an illustration in the May number of your magazine (see vol. i. p. 217). The following are the colours:—The visica dress of the Virgin, gold, with dark green markings; inner dress, chocolate diaper on gold ground; hair, gold; visica, gold, dark green in shade; angel's crown, gold; wings, gold and blue; clouds, gold, dark green in shade.

J. M. BROOKS.

The Grange, Park Lane,  
Stoke Newington.

### BOOK-PLATES.

(See vol. i. p. 236.)

The Book-Plate of "Gilbertus Spearman, de Civit. Dunelm, Arm." has kindly been shown me by E. R. Spearman, Esq., son of the late Sir Alexander Spearman, Bart. Your correspondent may be glad to know that he will find a true pedigree of the Spearmans in "Burke's Landed Gentry." Gilbert Spearman died in 1737; he was the direct ancestor of the present Baronet.

The plate of H. J. Spearman is no doubt that of Henry John Spearman, M.P. for Durham, who died in 1863.

JAMES ROBERTS BROWN.

14, Hildrop Road, N.

### ARCHBISHOP BECKET.

Your correspondent, Mr. H. W. Phillott (see vol. i. p. 235), seems to be quite correct as to the very few remaining pictures of this saint in stained glass. At this moment I can call to mind only two in addition to those mentioned by him; of these one still exists, or did exist lately, in the east window of the Beauchamp Chapel at Warwick. This was quite perfect, it would seem, in Dugdale's time, and is described in his "Antiquities of Warwickshire," second edition, p. 446. It is also noticed, according to the "Architectural Year Book," 1845, p. 321, by Nichols, in his "Architectural and Monumental Description of the Chapel." The other is mentioned in the "Guide to the Architectural Antiquities in the neighbourhood of Oxford," as remaining in Yarnton Church, Oxon, in companionship with a figure vested as a bishop, and labelled "Nicolaus;" that of Becket being archiepiscopally attired and labelled "Thomas."

It is possible that other effigies may still exist; but

the fragile nature of the material in which they were executed has doubtless added largely, in later times, to the disappearances from direct demolition.

This would seem to be more probable from the fact that on walls and in the panel paintings of screens the number of portrait pictures of Becket which remain, notwithstanding the order of Henry VIII., and after Puritanic zeal, are not nearly so limited: many of these portrait figures, as well as historical representations of the "Storie or Martyrdom of St. Thomas," are to be met with. There is a good portrait figure of Becket on the back wall of the so-called Wootton tomb, in the chancel of Maidstone church, Kent. At Attleborough, in Norfolk, there is another of more than usually large size, being painted on one of the close-boarded upper panels of the rood screen, now removed from its ancient place and fixed against the west wall of the church. On the rood screens at Burlingham, St. Andrew, Sparham, Stalham, and Worstead, all likewise in Norfolk, are also like figures, and I believe there are other instances.

E. L. BLACKBURNE.

33, Bernard Street, W. C.



#### SPINDLE WHORLS.

(See vol i. p. 287.)

In THE ANTIQUARY of May, Mr. H. R. Carnac inquires if any remains of "spindle whorls" are found in England. I beg to refer him to "Inventorium Sepulchrale," edited by Mr. Charles Roach Smith, F.S.A., in which he will find many notices of their discovery in Saxon graves in Kent. They are now, I believe, in the Liverpool Museum, through the liberality of Mr. Joseph Mayer. I may also inform him that, in 1870, I found four good examples at Thetford, with Saxon pottery; these are in my cabinet.

ROBERT FITCH.

Norfolk Archaeological Society,  
Norwich.



The primitive spinning apparatus to which Mr. Rivett Carnac refers, in your number for May, consists of a round wooden stick about ten inches long and two inches diameter in the middle, tapering towards each end, with a notch cut at the top to receive the thread. On this spindle is mounted a small disc of clay or stone, which acts as a fly-wheel. Drawings and descriptions of it will be found in the Catalogue Mus. Soc. Ant. Scot., p. 40; Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot., vol. xii. pp. 259 and 308; Sir G. Wilkinson's "Egypt," vol. ii. p. 172; Reuleaux "Kinematics of Machinery," p. 216; E. D. Mathews' "Madeira and Marmore Rs.," p. 361. The spindle whorls, being the least perishable part of the gear, are found in abundance in and near ancient settlements all over the world.

J. ROMILLY ALLEN.

23, Maitland Street,  
Edinburgh.

#### SHAKESPEARE'S HOUSE.\*

(See ante, p. 42.)

I addressed the following letter to the *Globe* last year, in the hope of the public interfering to save the house in Aldersgate Street once owned and probably inhabited by Shakespeare, and which is described in your first number. May I ask you to place it on permanent record in your pages—

A letter appears in your issue of Thursday, May 15, from an "Architect" calling attention to the doomed destruction of Shakespeare's house, and remarking on your article of the day previous. I also noticed your expression of regret at its near demolition, but I am not so satisfied as to the necessity for its destruction as "Architect" appears to be. The "exigencies of commerce" do not surely require the destruction of one of the few remaining records of an age long past, that are still left to us in this great city. The City of London, we know, is not remarkable for the conservation of ancient buildings, and the most interesting relics are swept away to make room for six-storied warehouses, without a sigh of regret or a voice being raised against it by citizens. Shakespeare's house in Aldersgate is one of the most interesting buildings in England. Often in passing it have I stopped to admire its quaint and picturesque appearance, and viewed with mingled feelings of awe and reverence the residence of the greatest dramatist England ever had. Efforts should be made to preserve the house, and one of the most meritorious uses the Corporation could make of its money would be to buy the property, and keep in proper repair a building hallowed by such a name as Shakespeare. Their money would be more profitably spent than it now is, when large sums are annually wasted in gormandising. I will not touch on the architectural merits of the old house. A blunder than mine can do that, and they would tell you that from an architectural point of view alone it is very interesting and well worth preserving. The "Ancient Monuments Bill" of Sir John Lubbock should be extended to include anything that is of antiquarian, historical, or architectural interest. In France this is the case; any old building that is considered of public interest is scheduled from destruction and purchased by the State. It would be as well that such a bill should be passed in England as soon as possible, or else we shall have no old buildings to preserve, for the desire now-a-days to perpetrate acts of Vandalism is truly distressing; the "refined taste" of the period seems to be to demolish any and every thing that savours of the past.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

NEWMAN MARKS.

Office of the Society for Preservation of  
Public Buildings,  
9, Buckingham Street, Strand.



#### GUILDS AT WISBEACH.

The following returns relating to the Wisbeach Guilds (12 Richard II.) are still extant in the Public Record Office. The ordinances are very interesting.

\* The house has been pulled down since this letter was written.

and such as ought certainly to be printed :—1. Sancti Thomæ Episcopi de Wysbech ; 2. Beatæ Mariæ Virginis in Ecclesia de Wysbech ; 3. Sancti Petri Apostoli de Wysbech ; 4. Sanctæ Trinitatis in Ecclesia de Wysbech, in latere boreali ejusdem ecclesie ; 5. Sancti Johannis Baptistæ in ecclesia de Wysbech, in latere australi ejusdem ecclesie.

W. D. S.



### AN ASTROLOGICAL BOOK.

Can you give me any information through your magazine as to a book on Magic or Astrology, having for its title or titles (for in works I have consulted I have been referred to it under various names) "The Clavis of Rabbi Solomon," "Solomon's Clavis," "Les Clavicules de Rabbi Solomon," "Traduites exactement du texte Hebreu par M. Pierre Morriseau Professeurs des Langues Orientales et Secateur de la Philosophie des Sages Cabalistes?"

I do not know if it has been printed, or whether it exists only in MS. ; I have not been able to find it in the Bodleian Library. Can you solve the mystery for me?

G. O. DE CARFAX.

Oxford.



### MEN AT ARMS.

Sir Harris Nicolas, in his "History of the Battle of Agincourt," records the names of the combatants at that famous battle, down to and including the "Men-at-arms ;" but he merely gives the numbers of those men who, it is believed, won the day—the archers. I shall feel greatly obliged if you will kindly inform me what is meant by the term, "Men-at-arms?" What was the social position of those soldiers in the reign of Henry V. What was the difference between the "Men-at-arms," and the "Horse archers" and the "Knights?"

W. G.



### THE VICAR OF BRAY.

SIR,—I picked up on a bookstall, the other day, a little book ; the title page is as follows : "The Vicar of Bray ; a Tale. Dublin. Printed for J. Williams, W. Wilson, and J. Walker, 1771." There are two volumes bound in one. Can any of your readers tell me who is the author of this book, and what is its value? At the end is printed a copy of the old ballad, "The Vicar of Bray."

GERALD DONNELLY.

Adelaide Road, Dublin.



### BARONETCY AND KNIGHTHOOD.

In an old Dictionary of Heraldry, though I find "Baron," I can find no mention of "Baronet" as such, but only under the head of "Knight," thus : "KNIGHT AND BARONET. This is a modern degree of honour, instituted by King James I. on the 22nd of May, 1611, in the ninth year of his reign, who made it hereditary in the male line."

Am I to understand from this expression that a patent of Baronetcy includes the honour of knight-

hood? or is it simply an error of the author? I may add that the author was not an Englishman by birth.

Your obedient servant,

W. DAMPIER.



### FAGAN OF FELTRIM.

In an obituary notice of the late Dr. Fagan, of Woodhill, co. Cork, in the *Illustrated London News*, January, 1855, occurs the following paragraph :—

"He was chief of his name, and representative of the ancient family of Fagan, who formerly possessed extensive estates in the county Dublin, which were forfeited in 1691, by Richard Fagan, of Feltrim, for his adhesion to King James II. Richard was a zealous adherent of King James, and distinguished himself at the siege of Derry, as commemorated in the quaint lines on the subject :—

Bellew left Duleek and his ancient hall

To see his monarch righted ;

Fagan of Feltrim with Fingal

His cavalry united.

'Twas part of the plan that Lord Strahan

Should give his neighbours warning ;

But they packed him off with a shot and scoff,

His hollow counsel scorning."

Can Sir B. Burke or any of your readers give me the name of the author of the above quaint lines?

CURIOSUS.



### Books Received.

Remarks on the Irish Dialect of the English Language. By A. Hume, D.C.L. (Liverpool: T. Brakell.)—Demonology and Devil-lore. By M. D. Conway, M.A. (Chatto & Windus.)—Clark's Guide to Dunfermline and its Antiquities. By J. C. R. Buckner. (W. Clark & Son, Dunfermline.)—The House of Cromwell and the Story of Dunkirk. By James Waylen. (Chapman & Hall.)—Detling in Days Gone By. By Rev. I. Cave-Browne. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)—Change Ringing. By Rev. W. Wigram. (Bell & Sons.)—Luxurious Bathing. By Andrew W. Tuer. (Field & Tuer, Leadenhall Street.)—Journals and Journalism. By John Oldcastle. (Field & Tuer.)—Lincoln Pocket Guide. By Sir C. H. J. Anderson, Bart. (Stanford, Charing Cross.)—Church History of Ireland. 2 vols. By Sylvestre Malone. (Burns & Oates.)—Death Warrant of Charles I. By W. J. Thoms, F.S.A. (F. Norgate, King Street, Covent Garden.)—Historical Traditions and Facts relating to Newport and Caerleon. Part I. (W. N. Johns, Newport.)—Tourists' Guides to Kent, Cornwall, Norfolk, and Round About London. (Stanford, Charing Cross.)—A Treatise of Fysshynge wyth an Angle. By Dame Juliana Berners. (Elliot Stock.)—History of Laureekirk. By W. R. Fraser. (Blackwood & Sons.)—The Past in the Present. By A. Mitchell. (Edinburgh: D. Douglas.)—Notes on Sketching Tours. By an Architect. (C. Batsford, 52, High Holborn.)—Smith's Catalogue of Old Books, 1880. (Smith, Soho Square.)—Epochs in the Past of Huntingdonshire. By Frederick Ross, F.R.H.S. (E. W. Foster, St. Ives.)—Aggravating Ladies. By Olphar Hamst. (Quaritch, Piccadilly.)—The Briton and the Romanon the Site of Taunton. By J. H. Pring, M.D. (W. Cheston, Taunton.)

## The Antiquary Exchange.

DIRECTIONS.—(See last issue.)

FOR SALE.

Book-Plates for sale. A specimen packet of one dozen sent post free for two shillings. A series of selections sent on approval.—W. E. Morden, 30, The Parade, Lee. P.O. Orders to be payable at the Chief Office, London.

Doré Gallery, fifty parts, complete, new, cost £5. What offers?—Arthur Townend, 47, Aberdeen Park Road, Highbury, London.

The Ancient History of South Wiltshire, by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart., London, 1812.—A Complete Heraldry, by Joseph Edmonson, Esq., F.S.A., 2 vols., London, 1780.—W. J. W., 195, Amhurst Road, Hackney.

Autograph Correspondence offered, including letters Charles I., Charles II., James I., James II., Louis XI., Francis I., Condé, Wellington, Verdi, Rossini, Dickens, Thackeray, and many others.—Address for list Howard Revell, 29, Stansfield Road, Stockwell, London.

Old Plays in volumes, sample vol. 2s. 6d.—First edition Dick Steele's Letters concerning Growth of Schism, 1714.—EIKON BASILAIKH, small 12mo, 2 plates, 1649.—Vols. of Notes and Queries in Nos. (96).

Whitaker's Craven, beautiful subscribers' edition, full morocco binding, new and perfect, cost £6 6s., nett price 70s. (95).

Foster's Yorkshire Family Pedigrees, scarce, large paper copy, new and uncut, 42s. nett (92).

The Graphic, from 1870 to 1879 inclusive, 18 vols., clean, consecutive and perfect, with all special numbers as published, 80s. nett, cost over £13 (93).

The Saturday Magazine, complete set, scarce, 13 large vols., profusely illustrated, only 25s., cost £6 9s. (94).

To Kentish Collectors.—For sale, a quantity of interesting Political Addresses, Squibs, &c., some in MS., referring principally to Maidstone Elections, dating back to 1857.—Also some interesting note-paper and other Views of places in the county.—A similar lot of Addresses, Squibs, and Caricatures referring to Poole.—J. W. L., Kington, Herefordshire.

Our Ancient Monuments, on Dutch hand-made paper (Subscription copy).—R. H., 15, Brooklyn Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.

Catalogue of Autographs and Historical Documents, consisting of letters of Queen Anne, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Nelson, Lord Collingwood, Sir Isaac Newton, Flamsteed, Thomas Moore, &c., &c.—Sent post free on application to F. Barker, 15, Brooklyn Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.

Allen's Lincolnshire, Surrey, and Sussex.—Bohn's Standard Library, about 30 vols.—Brown's Highlands and Highland Clans.—Burge's Leonora (Bartolozzi).—Carlisle's Endowed Grammar Schools of Great Britain, large paper.—Chalmers' Dunfermline and other Scotch Books.—Clutterbuck's Hertfordshire, 3 vols. folio.—Crabbe's Works, 8 vols., 1823.—D'Alton's Drogheda and other Irish Books.—Gibson's Glasgow, full calf, 1777.—Grainge's Castles and Abbeys of Yorkshire, 1855, with 50 extra illustrations.—History of Cheshire, 2 vols. 8vo. 1778.—Horsfield's History

of Lewes, 2 vols.—Hunt's (Leigh) Works, several.—Hutchinson's Northumberland, 2 vols.—Lyson's Devonshire and Cornwall, 3 vols.—Mann's Reading, large paper.—Milton's Works, 6 vols. (Turner's plates), 1835.—Mosley's Tutbury, uncut, no plates.—Newcome's St. Albans Abbey, 4to.—Nicholl's Hinckley, folio, boards, 1813.—Pennant's Works (several).—Saunders' Physiognomic and Chiromaneu, small folio, 1671.—Sharpe's Hartlepool, 1851.—Sharpe's Coventry Mysteries, 1825.—Smyth's Hartwelliana and Addenda, 2 vols.—Stukely's Works (several).—Tennyson's Works (several).—Well's Bedford Level, 2 vols., and Atlas, and many others relating to various counties.—Henry Gray, 10, Maple Street, Cheetham, Manchester.

Tokens, French Centimes (various); American Cents and Tokens; Half-farthings; for disposal (88). A Few "Chap Books," 181—(87).

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

Franks wanted, with free post-mark and in good condition, by Major Bailie, Ringdufferin, Killyleagh, county Down, at following prices:—Beauvau, Blantyre, Bristol (deceased 1803), Derry (Bishop 1803), Kinnaird 1826, Liverpool 1808, 10s. each.—Bishops: Bristol 1802, Ely 1808; Exeter 1803, Hereford 1802. Rochester 1802, St. David's 1803, 5s. each.—Clive to 1804, Clogher (deceased) 1819, Clonfert 1801, Collingwood 1810, Devon 1835, Dorset 1815, Dromore 1811, Elphin 1810, Glengall 1819, Gower to 1803, Hamilton of Hambledon to 1806, Hobart to 1804, Kilmore (deceased) 1802, Osborne 1838, Ponsonby (deceased) 1806, Rosslyn 1805, Sligo 1806–9, Stanley 1832–4, Strathmore to 1815, 2s. 6d. each.—Bangor (deceased) 1806, Buckinghamshire 1804, Down and Connor 1802, Eliot to 1804, Erroll (deceased) 1819, Gardner 1806–8; Haddington (deceased) 1828, Harborough 1807, Hopetoun 1818, Limerick (Bishop) 1806, Lonsdale 1802, Ossory (Bishop) 1807, Roxburghe 1820, Stuart 1810, Teynham 1824, Waterford (Bishop) 1802, 1s. 6d. each.

Memoirs of Admiral Sir J. Brenton, Bart., by his Son (72).

Old engraved portraits of ladies, after Reynolds, Rowney, Hoppner, and Gainsborough.—"Collector," Boddington Villa, Biggleswade.

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Wanted.—History of Surrey. Manning and Bray, 3 vols. folio. Complete sets, or any odd volumes.—Tradesman's Tokens (17th century) of Surrey.—George C. Williams, Guildford.